The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Final Settlement of the Tenure-of-Office Question.

A Compromise Bill Reported by the Conference Committee.

The Report Immediately Adopted by Both Houses.

President Grant Fully Invested with the Control of Civil Offices.

Great Rejoicing Among the Crowds of Office-Seekers.

No Prospect of a Speedy Adjournment of Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The Tenure-of-Office act is substantially among the things that were. Though not absolutely repealed in terms, the compromise agreed upon in both Houses to-day, and now awaiting the President's signature, leaves so little of the original act in force that its existence will be forgotten.

When the Conference Committee met this morning they at once agreed to disagree, three standing for repeal and three for the Senate bill. But Senator TRUMBULL asked the House managers what was objectionable in that bill. BUTLER replied that the chief objection was the power retained by the Senate to veto removals of the President. Finally, Judge BINGHAM offered a skillfully-drawn amendment, which recognized the power of the President to make an absolute removal, but styled it a suspension. Such suspensions to be made at the discretion of the President, and all nominations made during recess to be sent to the Senate within thirty days after it assembles at each session. In case any nomination in place of a suspended officer be not confirmed, the office becomes vacant, the former incumbent not reverting to the position as heretofore, which is, in effect, precisely the same as an absolute removal.

This has been the one single principle that the Senate has insisted upon from the beginning—to wit, that the President had no more power to remove without the consent of the Senate than he had to appoint. But it is as completely surrendered here as though it had been a simple act of repeal.

The provision requiring the President to send in all nominations during the recess, within thirty days of the meeting of the Senate, is a very proper one, and General GRANT, himself, has said that he would like to see it in the law.

When the report was made to the House, Judge BINGHAM and General BUTLER explained it, but many of the friends of total repeal, when they heard the report read, were at a loss to know why the House managers had not secured a repeal in plain words, instead of repeal in such elaborate terms. Judge DAVIS, Judge POLAND, LOGAN, BANKS and HOAR, all insisted that it was a surrender of the point that the Senate bill had contended for, but thought it ought to have been put in plainer phrase. BINGHAM said it was in effect a repeal, yet it retained and reasserted the vital principle that the whole question of the power of the President to make appointments and removals was subject to the control of the law-making power.

Finally the previous question was seconded, and the report was agreed to, yeas 108, nays 67. Eighteen Republicans voted in the negative, viz.: Beatty of Ohio, Benton of New-Hampshire, Boyd of Missouri, Clarke of Kansas, Davis of New-York, Dewese of North Carolina, Ferry of Michigan, Hawkins of Tennessee, Hoar of Massachusetts, Julian and Orth of Indiana, Loughridge of Iowa, Polland, Smith and Willard of Vermont, Rogers of Arkansas, Whittemore of South Carolina, Wilkinson of Minnesota. In the Senate there was, to the surprise of all, very little discussion. Mr. TRUMBULL briefly explained the report, and Mr. THURMAN spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. It was then agreed to by a vote of 42 to 8, Mr. SPRAGUE being the only Republican voting in the negative. There were present, but not voting, the following Republicans: Fessenden, Cole, Howe, McDonald, Robertson, Ross, Sherman and Warner. Mr. SHERMAN was paired with Mr. CHANDLER, who is absent. Messrs. MORTON, STEWART and THAYER were also absent. The bill will reach the President to-morrow.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The patient office-seekers, so long in waiting, are in great good humor to-night, and the pressure on the President and Departments will be redoubled to-morrow. Members of the House have been so annoyed by the presence upon the floor each day, just before the hour of meeting, 12 o'clock, of great numbers of their patriotic constituents besieging them to sign all kinds of papers, that the Committee on Rules to-day reported a new rule, which was adopted, requiring the Doorkeeper to clear the floor of all persons not privileged thereto at 11:50 o'clock. As most of the members do not arrive until after this time, they will hereafter escape this annoyance in a great measure.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The question of the final adjournment of Congress has not been decided yet, but the indications are that it will take place about the 10th or 15th of April. The resolution of the House to adjourn on the 5th was considered in the Senate to-day, and was favored by the majority of those Senators who spoke on the subject. The number of these, however, was not more than half a dozen; Mr. SUMNER was the principal opponent of so early an adjournment. He considered that Senators should not, in justice to themselves and to the country, separate until the reconstruction of Georgia and the other Southern States had been settled. Mr. ANTHONY thought those States could remain without much detriment as they are for some time longer. Mr. CONKLING made the point in reply to Mr. SUMNER, that the people had just elected an Executive, in whom general confidence was felt, and that so far Congress had received no message asking for any further legislation. Mr. SHERMAN thought that among the measures of absolutely necessary legislation, was one in reference to the squabble between the Pacific Railroads. But the reconstruction question was deemed the most important one by all, and the probabilities are that the question will have to be settled in some way before the session is closed. The morning hour expired pending the debate, and no action was taken on the resolution.

BUSINESS DISQUALIFICATION.

The act of 1789, organizing the Treasury Department, is again likely to be the means of depriving the Government of the services of a first-class business man and officer. Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, had decided, though reluctantly, to accept the position of Register of the Treasury, tendered him by Secretary BOUTWELL, but as Mr. HALSEY is largely engaged in manufacturing, both Mr. BOUTWELL and himself thought best to submit the question of eligibility to the Attorney-General before sending the name to the Senate. The latter officer has the subject now under consideration. As the matter stands, Mr. HALSEY cannot abandon his business; and if it is decided that he comes within the act, the Department and the country will again be deprived of the services of a man who takes office, if at all, solely for the public good.

WHISKY IN BOND.

During the discussion yesterday on the amendatory Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill, several statements were given as to the probable amount of whisky now in bonded warehouses. These were all too low. Inquiry at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that on the 1st of February there was on hand about 10,000,000 gallons. The reports are not made up to a late date, but as whisky is going out very slowly, it is estimated that there are nearly 9,000,000 gallons on hand now, which will probably be not far from the amount that will remain at the expiration of the time for withdrawal.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The investigation into the issue of bond subsidy to the Central Pacific Railroad was begun this morning before the House Pacific Railroad Committee. Messrs. CALEB CUSHING and W. E. CHANDLER appeared for the Union Pacific Company, and L. E. CHITTENDEN for the Central Pacific. Mr. CHANDLER opened in behalf of the first-named corporation, and stated what they expected to prove in the matter at issue. No further progress was made beyond his statement. The investigation will be continued to-morrow. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior have been subpoenaed to appear, and directed to bring with them all the papers in their respective Departments bearing on the question in dispute.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

The nomination of General LONGSTREET to be Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans was considered in Executive session to-day. Senator KELLOGG moved his confirmation, and the subject was thrown open to discussion. Senator BROWNLOW sent some remarks to the Executive Clerk to be read in opposition to LONGSTREET. He made a terrible onslaught on him, reciting his services to the rebellion and his course toward Union men in Tennessee, and maintaining that his confirmation for so important and lucrative a position would be an insult to the dead and an injustice to the living. Remarks pro and con were made by several other Senators, after which the adjournment took place.

MINISTER HALE AND SECRETARY PERRY.

The correspondence between Minister HALE and Mr. PERRY, Secretary of Legation, which was furnished by the Secretary of State in compliance with a resolution of the Senate some days ago, was considered in the Executive session of the Senate to-day, and discussed at some length. It is exceedingly voluminous, and embraces letters from Mr. HALE to Mr. SEWARD and replies, and also communications to and from Mr. PERRY. The Senate, at the suggestion of the Foreign Relations Committee, have decided not to print it until they shall have agreed on the course to be pursued in reference to the whole subject.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate made fair progress to-day on the Indian Appropriation bill, which failed in Conference Committee at the last session. The items rejected by the House will be again insisted upon by the Senate, and the bill will be finished in the Senate on Friday at furthest.

NOMINATIONS EXPECTED.

The politicians are in a state of the greatest excitement to-night, in anticipation of a large batch of nominations being sent in to-morrow. The reasonably large lists sent in to-day were all referred to their appropriate committees in the afternoon Executive session.

BANQUET TO SENATOR SCHURZ.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ was the recipient of a complimentary banquet to-night in honor of his election to the United States Senate. None but Germans, regardless of politics, but friendly to Mr. SCHURZ, were present.

EMPLOYMENT FOR COLORED MEN.

It is announced to-night that a large number of colored men will be employed as laborers and watchmen at the Treasury Department during the next few days.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received but few visitors at the White House to-day, the number of whom was not, however, as large as on other occasions within the last few weeks. In the afternoon he took a walk in the direction of Georgetown, paying a visit to the War Department on his return.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CONSULSHIPS.

From the number of applications at the State Department, it appears that an alarming percentage of the politicians of the country are in a delicate state of health. The rush for foreign Missions and Consulships is very great, and the struggle for these positions is fully as energetic as for appointments in the other branches of the Government service. The politicians have it that in case Mr. JOHN JAY should be sent to England, Mr. MOTLEY will return to Austria.

DR. MARY E. WALKER.

The advocates of the Women's Rights movement will be glad to hear that Dr. MARY E. WALKER was not denied an interview by the President on account of her semi-masculine attire. She contradicts the statement to that effect in a card to the Washington *Star* this evening.

SENATE OFFICERS.

Colonel HENRY WARE, of Massachusetts, was to-day removed from his position in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Mr. J. N. FLAGG, of Vermont, was appointed in his place.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the political strangers in town are Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, colored, of Louisiana, and Mr. GOODLOE, United States Marshal of North Carolina.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The following joint resolution, approved March 17, 1864, is still on the statute book:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of the interest of the public debt, provided that the obligation to create the sinking fund, according to the act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

SUSPENSION AND APPOINTMENT.

The Postmaster-General has suspended Special Agent G. W. SUMMERS, and reinstated FOSTER BLODGETT in charge of the Augusta, Ga., Post-Office.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent in to-day.

Emil Hatchester, to be Consular Agent at Barmen. George M. Linn, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue Sixth District of Kentucky; B. F. Wagenseller, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; John S. Nixon, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky; Franklin J. Rollins, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Maine; William A. Arnold, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Col.; P. B. Mason, to be Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, K. S.; E. W. Babcock, to be Surveyor General for Kansas; Levi S. Blake, to be Agent of the Blackfeet and neighboring Indians.

The following to be Deputy Postmasters: J. M. Billings, at Santa Clara, Cal.; Thomas E. McLeland, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; Robert Fisher, at Dallas, Texas; Robert N. Mills, at Bryan, Texas; William H. Stallcup, at Humboldt, Tenn.; Thomas McFeely, at Georgetown, S. C.; John J. Speed, at Louisville, Ky.; Henry W. Hogan, at Lancaster, Penn.; John W. Harris, at Lock Haven, Penn.; Enos Hawley, at Muncy, Penn.; William H. Dickey, at Kittanning, Penn.; J. H. Cogswell, at Titusville, Penn.; Joseph Hall, at Aconta, Wis.; Harwood M. Redington, at Elyria, Ohio; Julius S. Coe, at Norwalk, Ohio; Lewis D. Smith, Ionia, Mich.; R. Mattison, at Newton, N. J.; Stephen W. Rathbun, at Marion, Ohio; George W. Coe, at Anamosa, Iowa; J. R. West, at St. Cloud, Minn.; J. N. Murdock, at Wabashaw, Minn.; E. H. Davidson, at Austin, Minn.; John A. Rathbone, at Mystic Bridge, Conn.; Charles W. Keating, at Shreveport, La.; Franklin A. Munson, at Sandwich, Ill.; John E. Blackwell, at Litchfield, Ill.; Oliver S. Jenks, at Marengo, Ill.; Ed. S. Smith, at Batavia, Ill.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF HONDURAS.

The President has recognized Mr. E. G. SQUIER, late United States Commissioner in Peru, as Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras resident in New-York.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, of which Senator CRAGIN is Chairman, issued an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body to-day to discharge seventy-four men and boys, besides nineteen additional or temporary messengers, as this reduction can be made without detriment to the business of the Senate.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed, this afternoon, CHAS. S. HAMILTON to be Marshal of the District of Wisconsin, and CHARLES LA FOLLET to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

A MAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Last night as the train bound north on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was approaching Chesterfield Station, about half way between Fredericksburg and Richmond, the engineer discovered a man lying on the track, and before the train could be stopped it had entirely passed over the man's body, cutting it in two. The name of the unfortunate man was HAINES. He had until recently been employed on the road. Near by a half-clothed and intoxicated man was found, who was supposed to be HAINES' companion.

PATENT OFFICE MATTERS.

During the past week 479 applications were received at the Patent Office, 116 caveats filed, and 241 patents ordered to be issued on the [illegible] of April.

A COLORED FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Among the nominations to be made for Justices of the Peace of this district will be one colored man.

THE TWITCHELL MURDER CASE.

The TWITCHELL case came up before the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, the cause being GEORGE J. TWITCHELL, Jr., vs. The Commissioners of Pennsylvania in error. WM. WHEELER HUBBELL, attorney for the plaintiff in error, moved for leave to file certain papers, and for a writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and to the General Jail Delivery of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, on the ground of repugnance of a statute of the State and proceedings to the Constitution of the United States, and to make such order as may be deemed proper, and to hear an argument if desired. Mr. HUBBELL stated that it was a question involving the life of a citizen of the United States. The Court made the following order:

"On motion of Mr. WM. W. HUBBELL, of counsel for petitioner, it is ordered by the Court that leave be, and the same is hereby granted him, to file a motion for a writ of error in this case, with notice to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that said motion will be heard on Friday next, the 2d day of April."

OTHER CASES.

The argument in the causes (six in number) The United States, appellants, vs. Theodore Adams, Albert L. Mowry et al., was concluded to-day by Attorney-General Hoar for the United States. This was his first argument before the Court since his appointment to his present official position.

In the cause of H. T. Hall et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George Coppell, the argument was commenced by Mr. Ashton, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Durant, of counsel for defendant in error, and by Mr. Evarts, of counsel for plaintiff.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Bootes, Major Twenty-sixth Infantry, is ordered to proceed to his home and await orders.

Brevet Major-General Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is ordered to close the business of the Quartermaster's Depot at Baltimore, which will be discontinued 30th April, 1869.

The Quartermaster's [illegible] at Boston, Mass., will [illegible]

Brevet Brigadier-General [illegible], is relieved from duty at Boston, and ordered to proceed to his home.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore S. P. [illegible] has been detached from duty as President, and Captains Pierce, Crosby and J. G. Corbin, and Surgeons George Maulsby and Thomas Dillard, from duty as members of the Examining and Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Wm. Ronckendorff has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Walker to the Navy-yard at New-York; Lieutenant-Commander John McFarland ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia; Surgeon Charles Everfield detached from the Examining Board, and ordered to the Philadelphia rendezvous.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 5th proximo.

Mr. SUMNER moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HOWE and other Senators opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. FESSENDEN, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that in his opinion it would be impossible to finish by that time the business pending before the Senate; that the Senate ought not to fix a day for adjournment until it should at least dispose of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER agreed with the Senator from Maine that the Senate ought not to concur in this resolution; but the Indian Appropriation bill was not the only, or even the most important, matter requiring the attention of Congress. There was the whole subject of Georgia, involving the question of the admission of representatives and the question as to what shall be done to secure a proper reconstruction of that State. This was the most important subject before Congress, and Senators ought not even to talk of going home until the case of Georgia, in all its branches, should have been fully considered and settled. The settlement of the case of Georgia was important, not only to the people of that State, but also as an example for the other States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Another very important matter demanding attention and action at this session, was the revision of the Naturalization laws, so as to prevent frauds in naturalization.

Mr. HOWE was unable to see why it was wrong to talk about adjournment. It was a peculiarity of the Senator from Massachusetts that the longer he stayed here the more he found to be done. [Laughter.] He (Mr. HOWE) would be willing to remain in session a while longer for the purpose of settling the Georgia case, if he could see any prospect of making such settlement, but he had been here ever since 1862 trying to reconstruct Georgia and the other Southern States, and yet he believed they were no nearer to reconstruction than ever. If Congress could reconstruct a State it had had time enough to do it; but to reconstruct successfully, in addition to Congress and time, one thing more was needed—good sense.

Mr. SUMNER asked what the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) proposed to do with the pending Executive business?

Mr. HOWE did not believe there was enough of such business to occupy an evening session, but thought that, as a matter of course, the Senate would remain in session long enough to dispose of all business of that kind that might come before it.

Mr. ANTHONY said that, so far as he could recollect, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) had never voted for an adjournment, and he (Mr. ANTHONY) thought there was no good reason why Congress should not adjourn at the time fixed in the House resolution.

Mr. SUMNER asked what the Senator from Rhode Island proposed to do with Georgia.

Mr. ANTHONY—Well, that is a question that has troubled me a good deal, and I have pretty much come to the conclusion to let Georgia take care of herself.

Mr. SUMNER—Then the Senator proposes to furnish no protection or security to the Union men of that State?

Mr. ANTHONY replied that a bill for Georgia could be passed in a very short time—whenever the Senator having charge of it would go to a quorum of the Senate and ask them to stand by it.

Mr. SUMNER—What does my excellent friend say to Virginia?

Mr. ANTHONY—I don't think it is necessary to do anything for Virginia at this session.

Mr. SUMNER—Or Texas?

Mr. ANTHONY—I suppose Texas will stand pretty nearly as she has done for the last few years. These States do not seem willing to come in, and I do not think we can help it.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the Senator from Rhode Island, in answering the gentleman from Massachusetts on this subject, should bear in mind that the House Committee on Reconstruction, which had for a long time been investigating and considering the whole subject, and which, therefore, might be presumed to know whether it required any further legislation at this session, had implicitly expressed the opinion that it did not, by twice acquiescing in the proposition to adjourn at an early day.

Mr. SUMNER—I understand then that my friend from Rhode Island proposes to abandon those States?

Mr. ANTHONY—Only so far as I propose to abandon at the same time Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the other States.

Mr. SUMNER—Ah! But the Senator knows they are in a situation different from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. They are in a situation to require Congressional protection.

Mr. WARNER was unwilling to go home or to have Congress adjourn without doing something to settle definitely the status of the States now excluded from representation. If they were to be admitted upon the terms already offered, they should be told so, and if new conditions were to be imposed, it was the duty of Congress, in justice to the people of those States, to let them know what was required of them.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the resolution so as to fix upon Saturday, April 10, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was not at all troubled by the case of Georgia, although he had certain definite opinions on that subject, which, at the proper time, he would express. He was opposed, however, for other reasons, to fixing at this time a day for adjournment, but if it must be done, he preferred the day suggested by his colleague to that fixed by the House.

Mr. CONKLING was willing to vote for the amendment of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. HAMLIN,) but would prefer to adjourn on the day named in the resolution as it had come from the House, though he would be very reluctant to bring the session to an end until Congress should have done all that in his judgment was necessary. The last three years had been filled with sessions of Congress, not merely regular sessions, but extraordinary sessions brought about by the war and emblematic of it, and he believed that the people were thoroughly tired of the extraordinary proceedings, the justifications for which were to be found only in the war, and anxious to resume the old modes and customs of their fathers.

Mr. THAYER, on the contrary, believed that the people approved of all the sessions of Congress during the past three years. It was unjust to excluded States to adjourn now, and in the name of the loyal people of Georgia he demanded that Congress should continue in session and provide for their protection.

Mr. ROBERTSON, as a Southern man, was not willing to go home without doing something for the loyal people of the Southern States, and he moved to amend the resolution so as to fix the 15th of April as the day of adjournment.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over, and the Indian Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business. Several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

At 2:45 the bill was informally laid aside.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, made the report which will be found in the proceedings of the House. He explained the bill as agreed upon by the Committee. The bill, as it had passed the Senate, required a direct vote of the Senate, refusing to confirm the nomination of a new appointee, in order to reinstate the old officer; and the change made by the Conference Committee simply provided that, when an officer was suspended by the President, he should be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless the nomination of his successor had been confirmed in the meantime.

Mr. THURMAN could not vote for the report of the Committee, because, according to his understanding, it would prevent the President from removing any member of his Cabinet in a recess no matter how obnoxious that member should have become. He supposed the dominant party would pass the bill in the form that best suited them, but it was at least fair that the minority should be allowed to know what they were voting for, and, therefore, he moved that the bill as it had passed the Senate before, and the report of the Committee of Conference be laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Lost—yeas 8, nays 42.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to—yeas 42, nays 8.

The nays were as follows: Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, McCreery, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman and Vickers.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. YATES rose to a question of privilege. He had seen a statement in some of the papers of his State that, in the previous debate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, when Senator EDMUNDS quoted an opinion of his (Mr. YATES) expressed on the impeachment trial, he dissented from it. The statement was incorrect. On the contrary, he had reaffirmed the opinion, and stated that all he said on that subject on the impeachment trial, was good law.

[illegible] session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a petition of HORACE L. EMERY for the extension of the patent for an improvement on the endless-chain horse power.

A NEW RULE.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule requiring the Hall to be cleared of persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor ten minutes before the hour of meeting. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of the 29th of August, 1862, to provide further remedial justice on the United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. SHAFER, of Idaho, introduced a bill to provide a library for Idaho Territory. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOODWARD introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of the questionable acts of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STRICKLAND introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAKE introduced a bill to incorporate the Government Anthracite Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. FITCH introduced a bill for holding a term of the United States Court in Nevada. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WITCHER introduced bills to establish a port of entry and provide for the construction of a Custom-house at Charlestown, West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill extending to corporations the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of the respective States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Mr. CAKE stated that he was paired off on the Tenure-of-office bill, otherwise he should have voted yesterday against concurring in the Senate amendment.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. FERRY offered an amendment directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead law, so as to count service in the army as a part of the five years' occupation required of settlers. Adopted.

SECRET SALES OF GOLD AND BONDS.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of it.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether there was now a law making the same provision? He said he had had that impression until the Senate passed this bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said the gentleman was right in his impression. There was a joint resolution for the same purpose passed in 1864.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired how much gold could be used for anticipating interest?

Mr. SCHENCK said it was impossible to state the amount, but mentioned an accumulation of $80,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, besides the daily receipts from Customs. He had no doubt that profitable use could be made of a portion of such gold in the way proposed.

The Committee was discharged from further consideration of the bill.

THE BANGOR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing an appropriation of $25,000, made for the Bangor, Me., Custom-house for the next fiscal year, to be expended during the present fiscal year. He explained that the work could be completed next May, and referred the House to the assurance given at the last session by the member from that district, (Mr. PETERS,) that no further appropriation would be asked for the purpose. Passed.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a joint resolution postponing the election in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

SIERRA AND MENDOCINO COUNTIES, CAL.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced, explained and had passed by the House a bill transferring the County of Sierra, Cal., from the Sacramento Land District to the Marysville Land District, and the County of Mendocino from the Humboldt Land District to the San Francisco Land District.

DISTRICT TAX.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the direct tax in the States lately in rebellion. Adopted.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the condition of the Washington Aqueduct, and the causes of the insufficient quantity and bad quality of the water supplied; also, as to contracts for work and payments for property taken, &c., and to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered a resolution reciting the purpose of the New-York American Institute to hold an international exhibition of the industry of all nations in New-York in 1876, and instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire as to the propriety of rendering Government aid to such undertakings. Adopted.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, for the organization of a Provisional Government for Mississippi.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered a substitute for the bill, proposing a resubmission to the people of Mississippi of the Constitution already framed, with separate votes on some of its objectionable features. He argued against the bill reported from the Committee, which proposes to reassemble the Convention, and to authorize it to appoint a Provisional Governor, with power on his part to fill all the other State offices. That Convention, he said, was not popular with the best classes of Union people in Mississippi; to revive it would be to throw in a fresh apple of discord, and to prolong, instead of to quiet, the disorders reigning there.

Mr. WARD inquired whether the gentleman had any charge to make against the members of that Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to discuss the *personnel* of the Convention, but remarked that most of the members were themselves candidates for office, and that it was suspected by the Union men that the whole game was got up in the interest of those candidates. The proposition that those candidates should elect a Provisional Governor who would have the appointment of all State officers was exceedingly distasteful to the people. With General GRANT as President of the United States, and with a good officer in charge of that military district, who was not mixed up with any of those cliques or cabals, was it not better to leave the Government of Mississippi as it now is until it should be properly erected into a State? Why impose a new discord—a new strife—a new trouble on the people? Why prolong the contest? Were gentlemen afraid that the President would not properly instruct his military commanders there? Were they afraid that the military of the country would, under General GRANT, be in hostility to the interests of the Union and the loyal people of Mississippi? He trusted not. He (Mr. FARNSWORTH) had taken up the cudgel twenty-five years ago in defence of the black man, while some of the gentlemen were acting with the party that was in conspiracy with the slaveholders to fasten the manacles more closely on the black man. He had fought it out on that line until the black man had procured not only his freedom, but the right to vote and hold office. He was just as willing now to take up the cudgel in defence of the white man. The time for talking about a sweeping punishment of every man engaged in the late rebellion was past; the moral effect of anything of the sort was gone. While he would steadfastly oppose removing disqualifications from the leaders of the rebellion, he was willing to shake hands with every man who was in favor of extending the right of suffrage to every citizen of the United States not disqualified by crime, and crime fairly proved. Until that was done there would be nothing but discord and strife and confusion in those States. He would, therefore, move to postpone the whole subject until next session.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would vote for the postponement of the whole subject till the next session of Congress. If it were not postponed, he would be willing to have the Constitution of Mississippi again submitted to the people either in whole or in part. If that could not be done, then he would vote against the bill before the House. It seemed to him that that bill involved a great defect, namely, the governing a State by a convention—the worst form of a government—a hydra-headed government. He preferred very much that simpler and more effective government—government by the military arm, until the people of Mississippi were ready to come in under the Reconstruction acts.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The discussion was interrupted at 2 o'clock, when Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and made the report from the Conference Committee on the Tenure-of-Office bill. The bill as proposed to be adopted, repeals the first and second sections of the original Tenure-of-Office act of the 2d of March, 1867. The first section of the Senate amendment is left unchanged. The second section [illegible] the President is hereby empowered in his discretion to suspend any civil officer, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall during the time he performs his duties be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which exist prior to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.

Mr. BINGHAM, one of the Conference Committee, made an explanation of the report, and said it would be acceptable to the Republican Party and to the country.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the whole thing was yielded to the Senate in leaving the first section of its amendment untouched, which forbids the removal of officers without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Conference Committee, also made an explanation of the report, which struck out, he said, everything that gave to the Senate the power to reinstate the suspended officer. He was bound to say that he thought the action on the removal and reinstatement of officers repealed the Tenure-of-Office act as though it had never been passed. He did not think it altered the power of the President from what he had under the Constitution.

Mr. LOGAN suggested whether the difference between the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill and the report of the Conference Committee, was not the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not put it so strong. He thought the difference was right the other way; it was the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKS stated what he understood to be the effect of the report. By the first section, if the President made a removal of an officer calling it a removal, and if the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of the person designated to fill the office, then the removed officer was restored.

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir.

Mr. BANKS—But if the President remove an officer, and calls it a suspension, and if the Senate refuse to confirm the nomination made in the place of that officer, then the suspended officer is not restored; and if the Senate fail to confirm a nomination at the end of the session, the President can make another nomination during the recess.

Mr. BUTLER—He has the same power that he now has under the Constitution.

Mr. BANKS—And "suspension" is a synonym for "removal."

Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. NIBLACK said he suggested the other day that the transfer of his allegiance to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) was only temporary. It had so turned out; he would have to cease following his lead. He regarded the conference report as a hermaphrodite measure, of which neither the sense nor the color could be discerned. It was an entire failure. As one of the gentleman's allies, he felt that he was out in the cold. He must announce a dissolution of the partnership in the matter. The Democrats could no longer safely follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was suggested to him that the partnership left no assets. He believed that that was entirely true. [Laughter.] He could not vote for this measure. It left the whole thing in a muddle, to be construed in one way when the President was in favor with the party in power, and to be construed in a different way when he was not in favor.

Mr. WOOD said that under the construction which he put on the report the Senate yielded none of its former position on the question. The Senate would virtually and practically hold the power to coerce the President in the appointment of such officers in the place of suspended officers as the Senate might dictate. The Tenure-of-Office act was in itself all wrong; it could not be amended, and should be repealed. He was astonished that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) should have so completely changed his attitude. He hoped the House would not agree to the report.

Mr. POLAND hoped that none of his Republican friends would be deceived by the notice of dissolution of partnership given on behalf of the Democratic side of the House. He opposed the report as depriving the Senate of its power to check the President in the matter of appointments.

Mr. DAWES desired to vote understandingly, and therefore suggested that the matter should go over till to-morrow, in order that the report might be printed.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. HOAR opposed the report as putting it in the power of the Senate to say to the President: "You shall take your choice. Either take back that man whom you have publicly declared unfit to hold the office, or you shall not have the office filled at all."

Mr. LOGAN preferred the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill, but regarded the report as amounting to the same thing in a rather roundabout way, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question on the report.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the previous question would not be seconded.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 90 to 61, and the report was agreed to by a vote of yeas 108 to nays 67, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Fisher,	Peters,
Ambler,	Fitch,	Phelps,
Ames,	Garfield,	Pomeroy,
Armstrong,	Gilfillan,	Prosser,
Arnell,	Hale,	Roots,
Asper,	Hawley,	Sanford,
Bailey,	Hay,	Sargent,
Banks,	Heaton,	Sawyer,
Beaman,	Hill,	Schenck,
Bennett,	Hooper,	Scofield,
Bingham,	Hopkins,	Shanks,
Blair,	Ingersoll,	Smith, Ohio,
Boles,	Jenckes,	Smith, Tenn.,
Bowen,	Jones, N. C.,	Smith, Iowa,
Buffinton,	Judd,	Stevens,
Burdett,	Kelley,	Stevenson,
Butler, Mass.,	Knapp,	Stokes,
Butler, Tenn.,	Laflin,	Stoughton,
Cake,	Lash,	Strickland,
Cessna,	Logan,	Taffe,
Churchill,	Lynch,	Tanner,
Cobb, Wis.,	Maynard,	Tillman,
Cobb, N. C.,	McCarthy,	Twichell,
Coburn,	McCrary,	Tyner,
Cook,	McGrew,	Upson,
Conger,	Mercur,	Van Horn,
Cowles,	Moore, Ohio,	Ward,
Cullom,	Moore, Del.,	Washburn, Wis.,
Dawes,	Moore, N. J.,	Washburn, Mass.,
Dixon,	Morrill, Penn.,	Welker,
Dockery,	Morrill, Me.,	Wheeler,
Donley,	O'Neill,	Williams, Ind.,
Duval,	Packard,	Wilson, Ohio,
Ela,	Packer,	Winans,
Ferriss,	Paine,	Witcher—108.
Finkelnburg,	Palmer,	

NAYS.

Archer,	Hambleton,	Randall,
Axtell,	Hamill,	Reading,
Beatty,	Hawkins,	Reeves,
Beck,	Hoag,	Rice,
Benton,	Hoar,	Rogers,
Biggs,	Holman,	Schumaker,
Bird,	Johnson,	Slocum,
Boyd,	Jones, Ky.,	Smith, Vt.,
Brooks,	Julian,	Stiles,
Burr,	Kerr,	Stone,
Calkin,	Loughridge,	Swann,
Clarke,	Marshall,	Sweeney,
Cleveland,	Mayham,	Trimble,
Crebs,	McCormick,	Van Auken,
Davis,	McNeely,	Voorhees,
Dewese,	Moffett,	Wells,
Dickinson,	Morgan,	Whittemore,
Eldridge,	Mungen,	Wilkinson,
Ferry,	Niblack,	Willard,
Getz,	Orth,	Wilson, Minn.,
Golladay,	Poland,	Wood,
Griswold,	Potter.	Woodward—67.
Haldeman,		

Mr. LAWRENCE said he happened to have been out of the hall when the vote was taken. Had he been present, he would have voted yea.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution giving the seat during the contest from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana to Mr. SHELDON, and gave notice that he would call it up next Friday.

Mr. BURR presented a minority report in the same case.

A DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a Deficiency bill. Made the special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow.

TESTIMONY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to allow defendants in criminal cases in the United States Courts to testify. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

He also, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was a general bill.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does it apply to everybody?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir, to everybody; to every loyal man.

The bill provides for a general system for the removal of political disabilities by petition to the United States Courts in States or Territories where the persons applying resided during the war, admitting that the applicant believes the Confederate General and State Government to have been rebellious and [illegible]

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BILL AGAIN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Mississippi bill.

Mr. DAWES addressed the House in favor of the postponement of the bill to the next session. He argued that the military arm was sufficiently strong, and the military head sufficiently in earnest, and the military heart sufficiently true to pulsations of patriotism to justify leaving the State of Mississippi for the present under military control. Life would be more secure down there under that than it would be under any other form of government. He thought it "better to bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of." Without disposing of the bill, the Senate bill supplementary to the Currency act was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and the Currency.

The Senate joint resolution respecting the pay and allowance of enlisted men of the army was, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

ANOTHER BILL TO REMOVE POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a bill to remove political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then, at 4:35, adjourned.

Collector Grinnell at the Custom-House.

Collector GRINNELL took formal possession of his new position yesterday afternoon.

Mr. SMYTHE welcomed Mr. GRINNELL, and said that he left office with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. He would be glad to escape from the annoyances which had beset him; but at the same time he regretted severing his pleasant associations with his deputies, who had done so much to aid him in the performance of his duties.

Mr. GRINNELL expressed his pleasure at receiving the position so gracefully from Mr. SMYTHE. He said that the severe censures which had been cast upon Mr. SMYTHE (many of which he believed unjust) would warn him to keep clear of any act that might bring down upon him adverse criticism. No man is infallible, but he intended to do his duty to his country. The honor had been conferred upon him by General GRANT unsought, and when he left the place he hoped to be able to say that he had done his duty, and was willing to abide by the result.

Mr. GRINNELL then addressed Mr. CLINCH, whom he had known for thirty years, and complimented him on his integrity and ability.

The deputies were then sworn in, and were briefly addressed by Mr. GRINNELL, who said that he looked to them for support and coöperation, that economy is necessary, and that a reduction of the expenses of every department would be effected. He had promised no places, he said, and that much would depend upon the action of his assistants whether their relations were severed or not. As soon as he found anything wrong, that moment his mind would be prepared to sever his connection with the person, no matter who it was.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue, in the Thirty-second District, (Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,) for March, amount to $702,622 14. The daily collections for the month were as follows:

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1	$142,428 49	17	$18,451 54
2	22,758 63	18	12,515 67
3	3,700 65	19	20,058 98
4	5,925 84	20	41,425 44
5	5,481 40	22	10,120 08
6	9,219 58	23	[illegible]
8	8,941 77	24	12,541 95
9	10,568 72	25	18,828 84
10	[illegible]	26	19,763 [illegible]
11	8,062 71	27	64,871 74
12	13,913 70	29	22,397 [illegible]
13	11,877 90	30	[illegible]
15	[illegible] 21	31	[illegible] 35
16	19,156 25		
Total			$702,622 14
Previously collected			43,720,429 01
Grand total since the formation of the district, October, 1862			[illegible]

Advent of Modern Spiritualism.

The twenty-first anniversary of "Advent of Modern Spiritualism," as it is called, or the manifestation of the spirit-rappings and other phenomena to MARGARET and CATHERINE FOX, at Hydesville, N.Y., on the 31st of March, 1848, was celebrated at the Cooper Institute last evening. There was a very large and respectable attendance. The chair was taken by P. E. FARNSWORTH, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. WARREN CHASE, LEO MILLER, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, MARY DAVIS, &c. Miss CATHERINE FOX was introduced in the course of the evening, and there were supposed spiritual manifestations in her presence, consisting of rappings, &c. Mr. SHEPPARD, an inspirational performer on the piano-forte, was also introduced, and played at great length. As the pieces he played, however, were from "William Tell" and the "Traviata," the fact of inspiration was not very apparent. Letters from Judge EDMONDS, CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, H. BULLENE, &c., were read, and the proceedings were enlivened with some pleasant singing by a quartette party.

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

A Glance at Their Condition, Past and Present.

The Relative Cost of Living Before and Since the War.

Have Wages Advanced in a Proportionate Degree?

Reply of Commissioner Wells to Hon. W. D. Kelley.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS, United States Special Commissioner of Revenue, has written a lengthy letter, in reply to a speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in which it was charged that the statements contained in the report of the Commissioner on "Work and Wages," were sustained by "doctored," "manufactured," "garbled," "marshaled," or, in other words, "artfully arranged figures," in such a manner as to produce the effect of a positive falsehood. Mr. WELLS explains at the outset, in his reply, that he has no personal defence to offer in the premises; but that he regards it of the utmost importance to the public interest promptly and effectually to vindicate the position he has assumed in relation to the matter in dispute.

The following abstracts from Mr. WELLS' letter will be read with great interest:

WAGES AND PRICES.

The first point of importance to which you take exception concerns the comparative prices of labor and commodities in the years 1860-61 and 1867-68. The Commissioner asserts on this head:

"The result of long and careful investigations in respect to the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption by operatives in the manufacturing towns of New-England, the Middle, and some of the Western States, shows, (allowance being made for an ascertained varying ratio of expenditure for the several articles enumerated,) that for the year 1867, and for the first half of the year 1868, the average increase of the cost of all the elements which constitute the food, clothing, and shelter of a family has been about 78 per cent., as compared with the standard prices of 1860-61.

"The result, in general, of this large increase in the prices of [illegible] for unskilled mechanical labor, 50 per cent.; for skilled mechanical labor, 60 per cent."

This statement you impeach in the following language:

"I pause for a moment to deny the correctness of these figures, and to assert that the prices of the necessaries of life enumerated in these tables are on an average not more than fifty per cent. higher than in 1860, while skilled labor is now immeasurably more fully employed at an advance of from eighty to one hundred per cent. over the wages of that year."

As this conjoint denial and assertion is unaccompanied by the slightest direct confirmatory data, it only remains for me briefly to ask attention to the sources and nature of the evidence which led the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties to the conclusions which you, on the floor of the House of Representatives, have pronounced to be wholly incorrect, or fraudulently presented.

This evidence is to be found mainly in the responses made to a carefully prepared series of interrogatories which were addressed to nearly fifteen hundred manufacturers, or extensive employers of labor, in nearly all sections of the country. These returns were, in great part, [illegible] instituted under highly favorable circumstances, and involving, in not a few instances, a very considerable expenditure of both time and money. Indeed, I hazard nothing in saying that no statistical data of so general and diverse character have ever been collected in the United States which will at all compare with these, either as respects fullness or reliable accuracy; while an examination of the papers themselves, preserved on file in the Treasury Department, will sufficiently prove that the tables and averages deduced from them have been made with perfect fairness, and without reference to the support of any theory. In denying, therefore, as you do, their accuracy, you attack the honesty and good faith not only of the clerks of the Treasury Department engaged upon this work, under the charge of Mr. Edward Young, a citizen of Philadelphia, but also of the leading manufacturers of the country who furnished the information; among whom may be mentioned Ex-Governor James Y. Smith, of Providence, R. I.; Edward Atkinson, Harrison Loring, and General John H. Reed, of Boston; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, and Samuel Fay, of Lowell, Mass.; Judge Parrott, of West Point; James M. Cooper, of Pittsburg; Horatio Allen, Lucius Tuckerman, and John A. Griswold & Co., of New-York; Hon. D. J. Morrell, Hon. J. P. Verree, Colonel Barton H. Jenks, and William Sellers, of Pennsylvania; General Wm. B. Franklin, of Hartford, and many other well-known representatives of nearly every important industry in the Eastern and Middle States.

Of the large number of manufacturing establishments from whose returns the tables of the Commissioner's report were made up, I mention a few, to show that the facts were not drawn from any limited field, nor were only those branches of business investigated which might have yielded results favorable to any preconceived theory. The best manufacturing establishments of the country were included, and, if any preference was shown, somewhat more than the just proportion of the higher-priced labor was counted in, from a desire not to exaggerate the unfortunate facts of our national industry. Had the wages of the day laborers upon railroads, common roads, canals, and the wages of farm hands for the round year, been embraced, the tables would have shown even a greater wrong to the poor from the joint effects of an inflated currency and unequal taxation. Thus, among the firms and corporations which supplied the figures of the Commissioner's report, were the Scott, Massachusetts, Merrimac, and Tremont Cotton Mills, of Lowell; the Everett, of Lawrence; the Lancaster, of Clinton; the Williamsville, of Killingly; the Wauregan, of Plainville; the Kearsarge, of Portsmouth; the Globe Woolen Mills, of Utica; the Lowell Carpet, of Lowell; the Bigelow Carpet, of Clinton; and the Blackinton Mills, of North Adams; the Novelty Iron Works, of New-York; the West Point Foundry; the Danforth Locomotive Works, of Paterson; the Gould Machine Company, of Newark; Sellers & Co.'s and Bement & Dougherty's Machine Works, of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania; the Harrison Boiler Works, of Pennsylvania; Colt's, Sharp's and Remington's Fire-Arms establishments; Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales Manufactory, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mason's Locomotive Works, of Taunton, Mass.; Hill's machine Works, Providence, and Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford. Also the Gas Works of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago; the Seth Thomas Clock Company, R. Hoe & Co.'s Works, of New-York; the Sugar Refineries of R. L. & A. Stuart and Havemeyer & Elder, of New-York; the Sugar Refinery of Baltimore; the Washburn Iron Works, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rolling Mills of John A. Griswold & Co., Mulligan & Tuckerman, Corning & Co., H. Burden & Co., Verree & Mitchell, and the Syracuse Iron Works; the Lackawanna Iron Company, of Scranton; the Abbott Iron Company, of Baltimore; the Leather Belting establishment of P. Jewell & Sons, of Hartford; the Silk Manufactory of T. N. Dale & Co., of Paterson; the Collins Axe Company, the American Screw Company, the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, and the Cambria Iron Works of Johnston, Pennsylvania.

So far, therefore, as this count in your general indictment against the accuracy of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue is concerned, I could well be content to rest the case on the above references; but as, since the publication of your speech and its distribution broadcast over the country, much additional and more recent evidence has been voluntarily presented, I propose to continue the discussion, feeling assured that all contributions to our knowledge of the topics under consideration will be welcome to the public, if not to yourself.

The first items of such evidence to which I shall ask your attention relate to two articles of universal and necessary consumption, viz.: flour and salt. In the report of the Special Commissioner the average advance in the price of flour and other breadstuffs in the Eastern States, 1867-68, as compared with the prices of similar articles in 1860-61, is stated to have been 90 per cent. This statement has been called in question, especially by the New-York *Tribune*, which, in its issue of Feb. 2, 1869, asserted that superfine New-York State flour was cheaper in New-York City in 1868 than in 1860.

Now, as affording something in the way of a demonstration on this subject, I present herewith a transcript from the books of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, showing the advance in price paid in New-York City for flour distributed to the army in the form

Continued on Eighth Page.

SING SING.

The Death of the Sing Sing Convict—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From Our Own Reporter.

SING SING, Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

Coroner McENTEE to-day held an inquest on the body of MONTAGUE DEAN, a convict, who died recently, and whose body was exhumed and subjected to a post-mortem examination in consequence of the report circulated that he had died from the effects of ill-treatment. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that in consequence of bad conduct and threatening a keeper while at work he had been subjected to a "shower bath" sometime previous to his death. The following testimony is Dr. COLLINS's in the substance of the same:

Dr. James G. Collins testified: I reside in Sing Sing, and am the regularly appointed physician of the prison; I corroborate all of Dr. Fisher's testimony; saw in the post-mortem examination of the body; the convict Montague Dean had been under my treatment ever since I was connected with the prison; I have treated him for secretary syphilis; he had been subjected to the usual punishment for prisoners, three days bread and drinking; and at each time of admission he was suffering from vomiting, coming in sheet and blanket; he complained of pain in the stomach; the pain and suffering were more severe than at previous admission, but readily yielding to remedies, and only lasting a few hours; I had supposed the vomiting, cramps, etc., were simply owing to internal syphilitic sloughing of the intestines; the post-mortem showed none of the one case, and I am unable to form an opinion as to the cause of death; I saw the deceased after he was admitted to the hospital on the morning of the day before his death, suffering with the same symptoms as on previous admissions, which readily yielded to treatment; I saw him before the morning of the day before his death; last examined himself to me at night as I left the prison, as feeling well and comfortable; I was told by the nurse and night-guards in the hospital that he slept well and uninterruptedly during the night; at five o'clock the next morning he was taken with a choking sensation, and appeared to act like a person suffocating; so the nurse informed me; he became immediately unconscious, and remained so till the time of his death, which occurred at eleven A. M.; he died on the 25th of March, after having been admitted to the hospital at an early hour on the day previous, having taken a hearty breakfast in the mess-room; his sickness was real; am unable to form any opinion as to the cause of his death; I am acquainted with the process of showering convicts; I only know by hearsay that Dean was showered previously to his death; he died forty-eight hours after being showered; the showering was performed on the day previous to his admission to the hospital; the showering was not the cause of the admission of Dean to the hospital; there is no established rule to be observed in showering convicts; either that punishing does not deep submit; some might arise which would not submit; then the showering might go beyond a safe point; I never saw such a case; the showering process does not transpire once a day; I have always considered the only way to prevent a convict from showered, if I am notified; I am held to be the duty of the keeper to inform me; I do not consider it was dangerous to shower Dean; if the effects of a showering really for a time afterward; there was discussion which came death which may not be revealed upon a post-mortem examination; Dean came first in the shop to the hospital, and not from a dark cell; I knew Dean; Dean, the keeper who showered Dean; I was in the prison on the day it occurred; no one notified me that Dean was to be showered; I have no doubt it was Dean's duty to do so; at old Sing Sing the keeper could shower a convict with safety without the presence of a physician; on the whole, however, the physician should always be present when a convict is showered; I do not think the showering of Dean had anything to do with the cause of his death; the liver, Buckingham, is said to be a physician.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the convict, MONTAGUE DEAN, came to his death after an illness in the prison hospital of some five hours, from causes unknown to the jury; and further, we find no evidence to show that any prison rules or practice has been violated."

The Case of Real.

JOHN REAL, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Officer SHERDICK, manifests but little emotion in view of his impending fate. Probably this may be accounted for in part by the strong hope that there will be a new trial in his case, involving a stay of proceedings and a possible escape from the death penalty. His friends, as is well known, have been laboring strenuously to effect this. The decision of Judge SUTHERLAND in regard to the case was rendered yesterday, but it is now announced that it will be rendered this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The friends of the accused yesterday expressed great confidence that it would be favorable to him.

REAL was visited yesterday at the Tombs by his spiritual advisers, Father DURANQUET, of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Fifteenth-street, and Father DUCLOS, of the Second-avenue Church of the Nativity. He was taken to the little chapel of the prison, where mass was celebrated at 7 A. M. The morning these services will be repeated. REAL attended to them, seemingly, with great fervor. He was visited yesterday, also, by several Sisters of Mercy, who spent some time with him in his cell.

No preparations have yet been made for the execution, which is to take place to-morrow unless a stay of proceedings is granted. After the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND is made known this morning, in case it is unfavorable to the condemned man, the gallows will be immediately erected in the southwest quadrangle of the Tombs prison-yard, just in front of what is known as the female office. It will take five or six hours to make the necessary preparations for the hanging. REAL appears to be cheerful in his confinement. He eats and sleeps well, and has not lost flesh since he was incarcerated.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1317—Hay vs. Hall, impd. &c.
1042—Sedgwick vs. Dart et al.
1086—National Bank of N. America vs. Havemeyer.
1873—Wochenblatter vs. Osgood.
1742—Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth vs. Gudewill.
4202—Bulmer vs. Baldwin et al.
1622—Baldwin vs. Peters et al.
1706—Kimble, Ex'r, vs. Boynton.
1712—Nicoll vs. Kearney.
1715—Tallman, Ad., vs. Leon.
1769—Compton vs. Parker et al.
1775—Allen vs. Pitkin et al.
1787—McGuinness vs. Devlin et al.
1792—Ware vs. Burkett.
1761—Tucks vs. Beardsley et al.
1789—Lawrence et al. vs. Rogers et al.
1795—Archer et al. vs. Linneman et al.
1797—Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.
1780—Archer et al. vs. Holley et al.
1779—Nelson vs. Williams et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
60—Mayer vs. Nat. Ex. Bank of Commerce, et al.
102—Hill vs. Day et al.
107—Crest vs. Barnes et al.
146—Campbell vs. Roberts.
128—Myers et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
238—Crosby vs. Barnes et al.
239—Same vs. Same.
240—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
245—White, Tr. vs. Gulliver, Impd.
249—Marsh et al. vs. Allaire et al.
251—Ehrlich vs. German Evan. Luth. St. Mark. Church.
252—Hier vs. Duff et al.
255—Hackney et al. vs. Weaving Co. et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2315—Berge vs. Steiner.
2316—Hielsebrand vs. Ball.
2317—Hall vs. Ball et al.
2318—Husband vs. Millaire.
2321—McDonough vs. Woods.
—Peters vs. Lieders.
2325—Dowling vs. Jones.
2346—Kummer vs. Schneider.
2350—Miller vs. Fairbrother.
2352—Himmel vs. Hyatt.
2353—Barretto vs. Burk.
2354—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
2360—Robb vs. Hoole.
2361—Palmer vs. Kelly.
2362—Green vs. McDuff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—ORDERS AND COUNTER-ORDERS.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America, et al.—Immediately after the opening of the Court, Judge BARNARD asked Receiver Tweed if those books and papers were in Court. Mr. Receiver Tweed said, if the Court please, I am writing my report now. The report having been presented to Judge BARNARD, he said:

The receiver reports that last night he was served with a stay of proceedings. I don't understand how any proceedings can be stayed when witnesses being examined before me. It is unmistakably an interference with the administration of justice. There must be some mistake. I have never been interfered with in this way before. Some persons may shall be served with an injunction. After some further remarks of a like character, Judge BARNARD said: There must be an order drawn up and served, to show cause why this order (staying proceedings) should not be made right on the receiver, shall not be vacated. Let it be made returnable at 12 M. to-day.

The Judge then signed the order, which was served on the Fisks at 11 A. M.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Field read the order to show cause and the two orders of Judge Rosecrans, of the Supreme Court of this State, which he asked to have vacated.

Mr. Tracy objected; such practice was without precedent.

Judge BARNARD asked Mr. Tracy if, in his judgment, proceedings in Court should be stayed by an order issued (BARNARD) while conducting the examination of a witness.

Mr. Tracy—Could not your Honor stay the proceedings in Court by an order issued in your Court? But a very few days ago you manumitted from the Bench that you had taken upon yourself the duties of a referee; you said you would report to your Honor. Mr. Redfield, and you proceeded to do so by directing Mr. Durant to go upon the stand and submit to an examination.

Judge BARNARD said the referee was but an officer of the Court, and was subject to its control. If the Court or Judge thought need fit to assume the duties of a referee, that is another thing. Here there were two orders which he, as the Special Term Court, was asked to vacate. One is a Chamers order, the other a Special Term order.

Mr. Tracy asked if an order staying proceedings must necessarily be a Special Term order.

Judge BARNARD said that which throws a stay is "an order" is a Special Term order.

Mr. Tracy then said the order staying proceedings and notice of appeal.

Mr. R. W. Peckham, one of the counsel for Mr. Fisk, proceeded to state what the orders in question are. The first is an appeal from an order made by Judge BARNARD on the 26th inst., setting aside the order of Judge Rosecrans issued at the request of Jay Gould, and is an appeal (with stay of proceedings) from the order of Judge BARNARD dated March 26, whereby the order of Judge Rosecrans was vacated.

Mr. Tracy gave his version of the facts, which did not differ materially from the statement of Mr. Stoughton. They had appealed to the General Term of this Court from the orders which were made by Judge BARNARD. The first order, which was made by Judge BARNARD's order of Monday last, in which the latter Judge vacated the order of Judge Rosecrans sending the case to the United States Court. The second was an order from Judge BARNARD's order of Monday continuing the receivership. The defendants had given ample security in both instances. To put aside these stay of proceedings would be to take away the rights of the Union Pacific Road. The security was satisfactory to Judge Rosecrans, and they could cover their proceedings all over with security the same thing. The Court could not deprive the party of his chance, and the Court could not deprive them of it by any order in other parts of the country, unless the party had acted improperly or improperly, but in this Court, in full Court, and he hoped they would stand upon a footing or defendants his clients, the Railroad Company of the Pacific, would be in a bad case.

Mr. Stoughton, in reply, said the Court by its rules must understand the nature of the orders which they asked to have set aside. The order of Judge Rosecrans all proceedings until the next General Term and the further order of the Court. In the second case Judge BARNARD's order continuing the receivership was stayed until the hearing of the motion of the General Term. It was a mere nullity of a thing that a Judge (Rosecrans) can transfer a case pending in this Court to the United States Court, or parts, after argument long and able had been made before Mr Hoadley. Counsel contended that an order to transfer is without jurisdiction, and that it was for the Court to decide, in the statute of 1788, and the Court, in its office, is the proper tribunal to decide. No such thing as a joint jurisdiction. The Court, in its office, is the proper party and an opponent. No such thing as a joint jurisdiction. Judge Rosecrans had ever complained, and as had frequently occurred in late years, he had taken the right in vacating. Counsel disclaimed for your Honor any purpose, the preservation, &c., and concluded by saying he thought it was an unjust and illegal order, and was not in a Judge who was conversant with the rules of practice, especially after Judge Barnard had heard the arguments pro and con, and had given his decision. Counsel had a right to remove the case to the United States Court.

Mr. Tracy replied: He and Judge Sutherland gave to the Court to show why the action should not be transferred to the United States Court on the same grounds. Counsel claims ground the prevention of the ... The order of Judge Sutherland is returnable on Monday next. The law says a party may appeal upon complying with certain conditions. Those conditions have been complied with. The bond had given sufficient security. He then asked the Court to see how it was that they asked to be saved from the ... to which it was proposed to swallow them this morning. The order provided for the course they had taken; they had followed the law strictly, and then their opponents regularly. It was a question whether one Judge in New-York should control or interfere with the other, and whether the proceedings had been regular as provided by law. He had no fears as to the result.

Both Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Field here interposed an objection that there was no Supreme Court General Term at which these appeals could be heard. The next term (October) would be too late. Judge Barnard had decided this matter right, and would doubtless adhere to his decision.

Mr. Tracy thought that under such circumstances the Court would grant an order that the appeals be heard at General Term, on short notice, as there is to be a term of that Court commencing the first Monday in April.

Mr. Field wished to know the amount of security which had been given on appeal.

Mr. Tracy did not recollect the amount in which the parties justified; but the security was ample; it was $600 for costs, and that was ten times what the costs would be. But they were not then on the bail bonds. Those were amply satisfactory to Judge Rosecrans. Counsel said Mr. Tracy, we had a judge who should say, "I will set aside the order of any Judge of the Supreme Court in the State who does not agree with me." What a terrible state of things this would be! Is this Court, or is it simply a play of battledore and shuttlecock; nothing more? Why, we have over thirty Judges of the Supreme Court in this State. In this City we have hardly ever less than seven or eight Judges. Why should these Judges ... by themselves the one against others? There is no good reason. If the people are to respect law and those who administer it, these collisions among Judges should be guarded against with the utmost care.

Judge BARNARD, in delivering his decision, said that without passing upon the power which the Judge of another district has to grant orders, such as have been granted in this instance, he thought the proceedings which had been growing so rapidly of late, of Judges from other districts interfering with actions pending in this district was improper, and to prevent such interference on the part of those who interfere. He would not vacate Judge Rosecrans' orders without giving counsel an opportunity to be heard, as he might do legally. But, as a matter of courtesy, he would do so. He had granted an order to show cause, and such cases as the defendants had they had shown. As a matter of self-respect, the order of Judge Rosecrans was void, and he saw no other way but to vacate them. Orders would be entered accordingly.

Thereupon Mr. Dudley Field read two orders, already mentioned, which had been issued by Judge Rosecrans. They were passed up to Judge BARNARD, who signed both.

Mr. Stoughton then asked the direction of the Court as to the production of the books from the safe.

Judge BARNARD said he would make an order that the books and papers from the Company's safe be produced in Court at 11 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Stoughton remarked that the other side had better understand now that until this Court at Special or General Term decides that this order is not in this Court but elsewhere, he shall go on as usual.

Mr. Tracy begged also to say that the defendants understood that the case is pending in the Circuit Court of the United States, and that no power of this Court can get back now it was transferred.

Mr. Stoughton—Are you not about appeal?

Mr. Tracy—No; but if we find ourselves in this Court, which is without jurisdiction, our defending counsel have a right to be heard in Chambers.

Judge BARNARD said they were not trying the case, but were trying to get the contents of the safe.

Mr. Tracy—The safe, which they said contained only an old abutment and $1 50, has vanished well so far. We shall see what it will do in the future.

The Court then adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 31.

By Judge Gardon.

Mary E. Sniffen vs. Edward W. Sniffen; report filed, order confirming report and judgment of divorce granted.

National Citizens' Banks vs. S. N. Griswold; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

John G. Noack vs. Pauline Nock; pleadings must be submitted.

By Judge Barnard.

Weimers vs. Sandford; amendments allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

By Judge Brady.

Moses vs. Lateurd; motion to discharge defendant from custody denied, with leave to renew on payment of $20 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

SENTENCE OF GEORGE KING, THE BOND THIEF.

This man, George King, a gentlemanly looking young fellow, is the one who stole $200,000 in bonds from Cammeyeng & Pike. He pleaded guilty and restored all the bonds except $40,000. It appears that he has during five years assumed five different names, and robbed a number of men of sums varying from $1,000 upward, the largest being the *chef d'œuvre*. Judge BEDFORD inflicted the utmost penalty of the law, five years in the State Prison. He said that $40,000 more will be sent to him, but that the court feared reference to return the remaining $20,000, openly averring that he will retain it to compensate himself for the five years in the State Prison.

BURGLARY.

The People vs. James Wilson, indicted for burglary. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

John Ryan was tried for burglary. The prisoner appeared to be nearly seventy years old.

Bernard Lewis, of No. 112 Baxter-street, stated that on the 24th of March, at 1 A. M., he was awakened by the jingling of the bell hanging to the door leading from his bedroom to his store, and saw the prisoner in the store; the prisoner attempted to run away; a door leading from the store to the yard was open.

The Witness has twice been arrested for recovering stolen goods, and was discharged honorably both times. The store contained new and second-hand clothing.

Officer Campbell arrested the prisoner in the store, and found on him a screwdriver, a pair of pliers, and a candle. The prisoner told the witness that he walked into the door.

The jury retired, and on returning brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Crager (colored) was tried for grand larceny.

James Goodchild (colored) stated that on the 12th of March he disembarked from the ship *Charger* and was paid by that on the 16th of March he went to bed at a bed-house, leaving $60 and a watch in his pockets; when he woke up in the morning the doors were open and the money and watch were missing. The witness saw the prisoner at the Station-house; he was searched and saw a pawn ticket taken from him. The witness went with an officer to the pawnbroker's, produced the ticket and the stolen watch was produced.

Other witnesses corroborated Goodchild's story.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defence, claimed that the mere fact of the production of the pawnbroker's ticket by the officer was no legal evidence; that the ticket was issued to represent the watch.

Judge BEDFORD charged the jury that the evidence was sufficient to identify the watch if the witnesses told the truth. Mr. Spencer took an exception.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

Mr. Spencer argued for a new trial on the grounds, first, that as the pawnbroker on the pawnbroker's was not admissible, because the prisoner was not present when the witnesses who said that Goodchild identified the watch could have judged only from hearsay; secondly, that as Barnes's duplicate ticket, his register, and his own knowledge were better evidence than that offered, therefore that offered was secondary and inadmissible.

Judge BEDFORD overruled the charge to the jury, and then sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for four years.

District Attorney Garvin addressed the Court, stating that he had watched the proceedings of the Court during the term with great pleasure, although a press of other business prevented his attendance in court as he had intended. He had seen that the Court was delighted by the way in which the jurors had discharged their duty, by their punctuality in attendance, by the careful attention they had paid to the testimony before them, and by the promptness of their decisions. He had seen prisoners brought up and convicted, which they had pleaded to be innocent. He commended the Judge on his discretion and capacity. This Court, he said, has disposed of more than one hundred cases during the term. Many never was time when so few were compelled to wait in the Tombs waiting trial. He trusted that before the vacation the Court would reach the current cases and dispose of them as rapidly as they appeared. He stated that the number of prisoners had greatly diminished for several days back. In conclusion he moved that the Court be adjourned for the term.

Mr. Charles Spencer asked leave to introduce a motion, before the adjournment, that Morris Leonard be discharged. Leonard is a person indicted for breaking Benedict's window and stealing jewelry. The motion was made on the ground that the prisoner had been twice acquitted through two terms of the Court without trial. The District-Attorney objected and the motion was denied.

The Court was then adjourned for the term.

POLICE COURTS.

The Trembs—Presiding Justice.

FIREFORCERS.

Geo. Davis and Michael Goodman were arrested yesterday, by Detective Noins, of the Sixth Ward, on suspicion of having assaulted an unknown lady with an intent to steal. The attempt was made in the presence of the officer, so he stood in Broadway and he arrested them before they succeeded any plunder. In the possession of the prisoners were found several wallets and other articles, which they claimed they had been actively engaged in. All of this property is now to be seen at the Franklin-street Police Station, on application to Capt. Jourdan. The prisoners were held for trial in $1,000 each.

Before Justice Dodge.

Julia Jones, of No. 182 West Fourteenth-street, made a complaint that yesterday Annie Barlow, employed in her house, took her silverware valued at $50, which she hoped to get back, and left in an adjoining room. She was committed on a charge of grand larceny, the property being recovered.

A COMPLAINANT BEATEN.

Officers Mangan and Davis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday brought before the Police Justice Rose Bradley and Mary Taylor, who were charged with having stripped one James Gilmore in the street and robbed him of $20. The complainant had left in the morning, but when he was called to make his complaint it was discovered that he had left the Court-room. It was then suggested that the prisoners be remanded, but the Magistrate remanded them to the Station-house, and directed the officers to institute a search for the complainant.

Before Justice Shandley.

A FALSE SECURITY.

Thomas Moore, No. 86 Franklin-street, Jersey City, made a complaint stating that on the 4th of September last she loaned Nanette Spencer, residing in accompanying, the sum of $1 in gold, receiving as security a certificate of stock in the Gold and Silver Mining Company of San Francisco, Cal., which Nanette represented to be worth $10,000. On the 4th of October she called upon the Lady with the money and demanded her stock, but was refused, on the ground that it was worthless. On her return she discovered that the company was worthless and she therefore caused Nanette to be arrested on a charge of false pretences. The accused was held for an examination, as she denied all the allegations of the complaint.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

Twenty patrolmen were tried by Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday, for violation of the rules of the Department.

QUEER PLEA OF CONSCIENTIOUS PRESENCE.

Samuel Henry, of the Forty-fourth (Brooklyn) Precinct, was charged with being absent two and one-half days, without leave. Henry stated that he had made up his mind to return home from the force, and on the 19th handed in his written resignation and left it with Captain Weddy at the Station-house. Captain Weddy advised him not to resign. Henry vacillated several days between two and three days, when he came back and asked for his place. Captain Weddy told him to report again, and his shield was returned. Since that time he has been on duty ever. The theory of the defendant seemed to be the novel one that Captain Weddy holding his shield in possession during the time he is charged with delinquency, was equivalent to the granting of leave of absence, as a patrolman cannot do duty without this badge of office. The case was referred to the full Board for decision.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SERGEANT-DUTY MEN.

William M. Hutchinson, of the Eighth Precinct, had scarcely reached his post on the evening of Good Friday when Officers Cheep and Quinn, of the same precinct, who had been sent to a church in Thompson-street, came to him and desired to turn over an intoxicated man they had arrested, for him to take to the Station-house. According to their statement, Hutchinson declined to take charge of the prisoner, giving as a reason that they were in his district, and he did not want to take the prisoner to Court. Defendant denied that that was the reason he did not accept the prisoner, but said that he considered from the instruction of the late Inspector Leonard that a patrolman who made an arrest should not transfer a prisoner, but attend to the case clear through until a Justice of the Peace should be made of it before the proper authority. Captain Mills, on the other hand, said it was customary, when men on special duty made such an arrest, to hand the prisoner to the nearest patrolman. The Captain said he had reported Officers desiring to go to court with the prisoner the next day was not as likely to operate with the two officers in the instance of the Inspector, as with Hutchinson in not desiring to receive him. This case was also referred to the full Board.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31, 1869.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾
14,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, New	112⅝
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅝
5,000 Ga. 6s, gold	88
1,000 E. C. 6s	84½
10,000 do	84½
5,000 N. C. 6s, New	40
10,000 do	40½
40,000 do	40½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old	67½
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	62½
5,000 Mo. 6s, ds	87½
2,000 do bout, cash	87
20,000 Missouri 6s, H.	86½
5 Sh. No. Pac. Pf.	38½
1,000 N.Y., Sta. Im. Imp.	100
do. O.	100½
1,000 E. T. Reg. R. L.	100
do.	100½
10,000 Erie 2d M.	80½
1,000 do	80
1,000 Mobile & Ohio, ds	60
5 Sh. Erie	49
1,000 Mich. Cen. ds	112
1,000 A. & T. R. R.	70
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.	100¾
do	100
6,000 C., Cin. & Ind.	80
Con. 7s M	86½
10,000 Mich. S. & N. M.	89½
1,000 N. J. Cen.	100
do	100
1st M.	105
1,000 M. & S. P. 1st	90
1,000 Morris & Ess. 2d	90
1st	90½
10 Bk. of Commerce	132
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	115
10 Continental Bk	80½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.	115¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20, '65, N.	112¾
10,000 do	112
20,000 do	112½
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	112½
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ds, n.	64½
1,000 Va. 6s, ds, exc.	64½
2,000 N.C. 6s, new	40½
4,000 do	40½
10,000 do	40½
7,000 do	40½
1,000 Ga. 6s, ds	88½
1,000 Mo. 6s, ds	87½
5,000 P. R. W. & Balt.	80
15,000 C. C. & C. 1s	98
bt.	98½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, w. coll.	60
new bds.	60
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	90½
100 Cumb. Min. Co.	12
8 Pacific Mail	32½
12 do	32½
50 Metropolitan Bk.	140
1100 West. U. Tel. b.o	35½
1000 do	35½

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, n. new	64½
1,000 Va. 6s, ds, exc.	64½
2,000 N.C. 6s, new	40½
4,000 do	40½
10,000 do	40½
7,000 do	40½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, w. coll.	60
new bds.	60
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	90½
100 Cumb. Min. Co.	12
8 Pacific Mail	32½
12 do	32½
100 Metropolitan Bk.	140
1100 West. U. Tel. b.o	35½
1000 do	35½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	49½
100 Amer. Ex.	49½
100 W. U. Tel.	35½
100 Quicksilver	19½
100 do	20
100 do	20
100 Pacific Mail	32½
100 do	32½
100 do	32½
200 West. U. Tel.	35½
100 do	35½
200 do	35½
100 do	35½
100 N. Y. Cen.	141½
100 do	141½
200 do	141½
200 do	141½
200 do	141½
200 do	141½
200 do	141½
100 do	141½
200 do	141½
100 do	141½
100 Hudson	125
100 Harlem	135
300 Chi. & Alt.	130½

OPEN BOARD—12 M.

100 Amer. Ex.	49
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	49
100 Adams Ex.	69½
200 Pacific Mail	32½
100 do	32½
100 Mariposa Pf.	50
200 West. U. Tel.	35½
100 do	35½
200 do	35½
200 do	35½
200 do	35½
100 do	35½
100 N. Y. Cen.	141½
200 do	141½
100 do	141½
100 Hudson	125½
100 Chi. & Alt.	130

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

100 Amer. Ex.	49
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	49
100 Adams Ex.	69½
100 Pacific Mail	32½
100 do	32½
100 Mariposa Pf.	50
200 West. U. Tel.	35½
100 do	35½
200 do	35½
200 do	35½
200 do	35½
100 do	35½
100 N. Y. Cen.	141½
200 do	141½
100 do	141½
200 do	141½
100 do	141½
100 Hudson	125½
100 Harlem	135
100 Chi. & Alt.	130½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

400 New-York Ex.	109½
200 do	109½
100 do	109½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	12½
100 do	12½
100 West. U. Tel.	35½
100 do	35½
100 do	35½
100 Pacific Mail	32½
100 do	32½
100 do	32½
100 do	32½
100 New-York Cen.	141½
100 do	141½
100 do	141½
100 do

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The revenues of the First Valley Railroad Company, Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, and the land grant, will be pledged and set apart, and have been pledged for the payment of principal and interest of the Bonds of the Company, and have been deposited with the Chemical Bank, in the city of New-York, and have been set apart

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gannon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
HAMLET. Leading character by Miss Marriott. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY and MILKY WHITE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Couldock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonds and Mr. Lewis.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
INAUGURATION BALL, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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Notices.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Constitutional Cortes, yesterday, the new loan required by the Provisional Government was voted. The Conscription law meets with hostility in the provinces and fresh outbreaks are apprehended.

The Turkish Ambassador has presented his credentials to the King. The Greek Chambers have been dissolved and elections will be held on the 18th of May for the new Legislature.

The Dublin Synod have elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church Question.

Leave of absence has been granted to soldiers of infantry regiments in the Bavarian Army.

The Inman steamship *City of New-York*, with Liverpool mails to March 17 and Queenstown papers to March 18, reached this port yesterday.

CUBA.

The reports of the recapture of the steamer *Comenditario* are not confirmed. Two volunteers convicted of committing excesses, have been tried and sentenced to exile and imprisonment. The British Consul has sent the gunboat *Heron* to inquire into the capture of the English ship *Jeff. Davis*.

Mail news from Havana is dated March 27. Our correspondent supplies details of the seizure, by the Spaniards, of the brig *Fanny Lowell*, and of the appropriation to revolutionary purposes of the steamship *Comenditario*, and gives a summary of war news explanatory of previous brief dispatches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the Vice-President laid before that body the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 6th proximo. Mr. SUMNER moved to lay it on the table. Lost. Mr. FESSENDEN opposed an adjournment. Senators HOWE, THAYER, ROBERTSON, ANTHONY, CONKLING and WARNER participated in the debate upon the question, and Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the resolution so as to fix upon Saturday, April 10, as the day of adjournment, and Mr. ROBERTSON suggested the 15th of the same month. The morning hour having expired, the Indian Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business. Several amendments were offered, and the bill was laid aside and Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee of Conference on the Tenure-of-Office bill, read the report of the Committee, which was adopted by a vote of yeas 42, nays 8. The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House Mr. FERRY reported a new rule requiring the Hall to be cleared of persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor ten minutes before the hour. Adopted. A number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. DAWES to prohibit the secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. JOHNSON, a bill transferring the County of Sierra, Cal., from the Sacramento Land District to the Marysville Land District, and the County of Mendocino, from the Humboldt Land District to the San Francisco Land District. Mr. CLEVELAND offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting the purpose of the American Institute to hold an International Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in New-York in 1870, and asking Government aid in such undertaking. Adopted. The House then took up the question of the Provisional Government of Mississippi. A short debate followed, interrupted by Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee of Conference on the Tenure-of-Office act. The report was adopted, after a short debate, by a vote of yeas 108, nays 67. The House soon after adjourned.

GENERAL.

The freshet seems to be increasing. The Mohawk is rising and is pouring its swollen tide into the Hudson. Docks along the river are submerged. Water, snow and ice cover the track of the Hudson River Railroad for many miles. Large gangs of men are at work at different points along the road clearing it of obstructions.

The farmers of Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey are already indulging in speculations regarding the coming peach crop. At present, they say, it promises to be good, but they have fears of cold snaps in April.

Mr. F. S. WILSON, living near Clyde, Kansas, a few nights since, heard, as he supposed, some wolves howling near his door. He seized his shot-gun, and going to the door fired at what he took to be a wolf. Next morning he found that it was dogs that had disturbed him, and that he had shot and killed Miss CAROLINE MYERS. It is supposed that she had become bewildered while looking for her cattle, and also hearing the dogs had approached the house of Mr. WILSON only to be shot. The Coroner's jury exonerated Mr. WILSON from all blame.

A man giving his name as CHARLES SMITH was recently arrested in New-Orleans, having in his possession $4,000 in stolen Pacific Railroad bonds. He admitted that they were stolen from Albany, N. Y., and is to be returned to this State to account for them.

Mrs. CLEM, who was recently convicted at Indianapolis, Ind., of murder, was, on Monday, sentenced to imprisonment for life. Her brother, who was held as her accomplice, sometime since confessed to having been implicated in the murder for which she is convicted, and exonerated her. He afterward committed suicide in prison.

The United States having been accepted as a mediator between Spain on the one side, and Chili, Peru and Bolivia on the other, to settle existing difficulties between those Powers, a Commission will sit in Washington in June to arrange a basis of adjustment.

The Payne and Weston walking match made a sad fizzle yesterday at Buffalo. A dispute arose in regard to the detention at a bridge carried away by the freshet. PAYNE came to Buffalo on a freight train and WESTON returned to Girard.

At a hearing before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee yesterday serious charges were preferred against Boston detectives.

Some of the relatives of JAMES L. BLACKSTONE, the Philadelphia murderer and suicide, have arrived from Connecticut. It is fully ascertained that BLACKSTONE was insane at the time of committing the fearful deeds.

An election for town officers took place at Sing Sing yesterday. The Democracy elected their entire ticket.

A woman named MARY DRURY was drowned in a mill pond at Cherry Valley, Mass., yesterday.

WILLIAM LAWSON CARTER committed suicide in Cleveland yesterday by shooting himself. He was supposed to be insane at the time.

The Governor of New-Jersey vetoed yesterday the bill allowing the County of Passaic to issue bonds for the benefit of the Montclair Railroad.

A freight train on the Hudson River Road met with an accident near Castleton yesterday. Nobody hurt.

A colored man is to be nominated for Justice of the Peace of the District of Columbia.

The bill to dispose of all the spare land under water between high and low water mark, in the State of New-Jersey, was lost last night in the Legislature.

Several Germans have located near Charlottesville, Va., and are entering largely into the cultivation of grapes. They are practical men, and speak in glowing terms of the adaptability of the soil and climate to grape growing.

Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, who was to have been nominated for Register of the Treasury, will be precluded from accepting the position by the same statute that was a bar to Mr. STEWART. Mr. HALSEY is a manufacturer.

The Twitchell murder case was before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. A writ of error was granted.

Attorney-General HOAR argued his first case, in his official position, before the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

A band of Blood Indians in Montana made an attack on a saw-mill at Boston Creek, and were repulsed by the workmen.

Judge S. W. BROCKWAY, a prominent lawyer and politician of California, died yesterday at San Francisco.

Miss CAROLINE A. SMITH was arrested in Chicago recently, charged with having set fire to her rooms. She was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Chicago is having a shoemakers' strike.

A man named SAMUEL S. HICKS, of Pleasant Valley, aged 73, committed suicide yesterday.

A ball took place at the Union League Club last night, in commemoration of the entrance of the organization into its present building. The company were spared from speeches by "leading members," and dancing continued far into the morning hours.

One hundred homeless children were sent to the West by the Children's Aid Society yesterday. A special donation of $1,500 was received for the purpose.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 11,544 emigrants were landed at this port.

The receipts in the Thirty-second Collection District during last month amounted to $763,318 14.

Collector GRINNELL was formally installed yesterday afternoon.

During the week ending on Saturday, there were 489 deaths in this City, and 184 in Brooklyn.

The Union-square National Bank was opened yesterday.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual fortnightly meeting last night, and took measures to insure a more rapid and comfortable railroad transit for emigrants to the West than has hitherto been experienced.

Rev. Dr. McCOSH, President of Princeton College, New-Jersey, lectured in Brooklyn last evening on "The association of ideas, and its lessons in the training of the mind."

The National Currency and the Banks.

The Supplemental Currency bill, as passed by the Senate, provides for the withdrawal of thirty millions of currency from States whose circulation is in excess of the amounts assigned to them, and its distribution among States and Territories having less than their proportion. Mr. WILSON's amendment, designed to promote the convenience of Boston at the expense of the country, received little encouragement. The Senate found it impossible to resist the demands of the West and South, and wisely decided that the relief shall be afforded by a redistribution of currency, rather than by a renewal of the inflating process.

We apprehend none of the serious results which the opponents of the measure have conjured up to stay its progress. Much of the excess of circulation now enjoyed by Eastern States finds its way to the West and South under the natural operations of trade. Its transfer, therefore, as a part of the local circulation of these sections, will produce no appreciable effect upon the East save in the matter of bank profits, which may well afford a slight reduction. The benefit to the other States will not take the shape of an actual addition to their circulating medium. The currency will be available at less cost, and under management more likely to develop local enterprise and promote local prosperity. From this point of view, the measure is one of financial and business expediency as well as justice.

Its danger in the House will arise from attempts to increase the amount to be redistributed, and probably also from plans to reconstruct the basis on which the capital of the banks is invested. Sectional greed may jeopardize the success of the bill. The amount it provides is so much smaller than that proposed last session by Mr. COBURN, that it will scarcely be accepted as conclusive without some effort to bring about a change. As it stands, however, the bill reduces the Eastern circulation ten millions more than the sum sanctioned by the Senate Finance Committee; and that should meanwhile suffice. By grasping at more, all may be lost.

Still more probable is it that the whole thing will again come to naught if the question of redistribution be encumbered with the considerations involving the substitution of bonds at a lower rate of interest, which are regarded as having been presented to the House Banking Committee by the Comptroller of the Currency. On their own merits, Mr. HULBURD's suggestions in regard to the adoption by the banks of four per cent. bonds, in the place of those now used, seem desirable. If conversion is ever or anywhere to be compulsory, certainly the national banks, with their substantial privileges, may be required to take the first steps. They might be properly required further to do something definite by way of preparing for specie payments. But these are issues which it is not desirable to raise at this moment; and if the House Committee endeavor to fasten them upon the present bill, we predict for it defeat. Is it possible that Mr. HULBURD's plan for reopening the bank question is intended to have this effect? The proposal to increase the total of bank circulation, with a proportionate cancellation of greenbacks, looks like a device for the special accommodation of Boston; and, so regarded, it should have little chance of success.

Final Action of Congress on the Tenure Bill.

It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress that the Committee of Conference on the Tenure-of-Office bill made their report yesterday, and immediate action on the question was taken by both Houses. The Senate *agreed* to the report by a vote of yeas 42, nays 8,—all those voting in the negative being Democrats, except Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. The House took similar action on the report as soon as it was brought in. In the House, the vote was, yeas 108, nays 67,—all the Democrats, with a few Republicans, voting against the report. In neither Senate nor House was there any debate—the whole ground having been gone over so frequently and elaborately heretofore that no point was left for discussion. Senator TRUMBULL, on submitting the report which was adopted, explained that the measure, as it now stands, provides that when an officer was suspended by the President he should be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless the nomination of his successor had been confirmed in the meantime. Our readers, however, will find the terms of the bill in the Congressional report. The practical unity of the Republican members on the final settlement of the question is worthy of remark, after the party manœuvring in connection with it during the last fortnight.

The Success Blast Appearing.

If "a peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom," as the abstruse philosophy of an old adage asserts, then surely our beloved and begrimed metropolis is wealthy beyond computation. She might furnish from her unswept thoroughfares a sufficient quantity of the pulverized material to redeem from captivity all the imprisoned monarchs of the globe. But in spite of our vast accumulations of this sort of value, the sovereign people yet remain in abject bondage to their master WHITING. From them he remorselessly exacts, on each recurring fortnight, a heavy tribute, requiring payment to be made in pictured greenbacks, and absolutely refusing us the privilege of coming "down with the dust" in any other form.

The beneficent rain-falls of the past few days have done much toward cleansing the streets of their more offensive accumulations, but in many sections of the City the pavements are concealed by compact layers of refuse which nothing short of a deluge could sweep away. From this mass of impurity, which Mr. WHITING fails to remove with his spades and brooms, the blustering winds that are now upon us will extract the moisture, and then will follow the blinding era of all-pervading dust. A visitation of this sort is in store. The noble army of WHITING's sweepers and shovelers are yet in their Winter's sleep. It is vain to look for help to them, and it is equally certain that succor can come from no other direction. Already the dust clouds begin to gather, and they will soon break upon us in all their multiform destructiveness. Our eyes are to be inflamed, our whiskers infiltrated, the *chignons* of our wives and daughters are to grow gray before their time, our cuticle, which unfortunately is not that of the pachydermata, is to be penetrated, and our dry goods are to be damaged beyond repair. The culmination of all these dire troubles is, that the fateful peck of dust which each of us is bound to consume during the period of this mortal life, must be disposed of in the brief space of a week, instead of being taken inadvertently and in infinitesimal doses, which naturally should be administered only in the course of years.

Seriously, the afflictions under which we groan in regard to the neglect of the street-cleaning contractor are too real. In Summer the health of our people is imperiled by the premium to pestilence which our frowzy streets hold out; and in Winter an embargo is often laid upon facile travel by accumulations of snow and ice which could have been removed by the smallest exhibition of foresight and proper attention to the culverts. The topographical features of the City render it as easy to cleanse as any city in the world; but year after year, through fraud and impotence, we move in the same unsatisfactory and disgraceful groove.

Perhaps Mr. WHITING is no worse than his predecessors who have undertaken the work of street-cleaning, and failed of accomplishing it. This fact, however, has no bearing upon the question. There is a radical defect in the contract system. We incline to the belief that it may be found in putting the work of the entire City in the hands of a single individual. The experiment of contracting for the street-cleaning by *Wards* presents many points in its favor, and would be well worth a trial. Will the Mayor and Common Council take the subject into consideration?

Mayor Hall and the Gift Swindlers.

Mayor HALL is utilizing his discoveries in "Crime-land" in an incursion upon the denizens of "Jeremy-Diddlerville"; and it is a raid for which his Honor deserves the thanks of everybody in general and unsophisticated country people in particular. "I beg to caution strangers," says the Mayor, "against New-York coöperative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or any other scheme whereby value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle." And so on, with some circumlocution, and more good sense and good advice.

There are, in truth, two kinds of dollar stores, whereof one has thus far given value for value, and does not deserve condemnation, while the other pretends to give you the worth of your money "and a splendid gift besides"—and hence is, in Mayor HALL's phrase, "necessarily a swindle." So, too, there are good "coöperative unions" and very bad ones. We believe, however, that all "gift enterprises" are great humbugs.

It is these last, especially, that, in Mayor HALL's words, "use the mails for false pretences." A rural individual is tempted, by the mania for speculation, to invest a dollar or two in a gift enterprise or grand combination lottery in New-York. It is only a dollar or two, anyway, he argues, and in desperation he lets it go. He is agreeably surprised, or at least relieved, to receive by return mail a circular, "acknowledging receipt," and so forth. In due time, he is still more agreeably surprised to learn from the "Company" that he has drawn a prize valued at $500 or $1,000, as the case may be. Accompanying this is an urgent desire to know "if it shall be sent on by express, carefully packed, at our expense." That, of course, overjoys him—it is probably a Steinway piano. He prepares to write tremblingly "Yes," when his eye is arrested by an "N. B.—As the large expenses of transportation, insurance, storage, &c., are met by us, we have adopted the rule to charge two per cent. [or "*five*," as the case may be,] on all prizes, and you are requested to forward the amount, $10, [or $50] by return mail, on penalty of forfeiture." The innocent speculator hurries, with some misgiving, to comply, and, sure enough, receives, by the next "express," a package covered all over with sealing wax, and containing—certificates of 500 shares of stock in the Oily Gammon Petroleum Company, "whose land alone," says the accompanying circular, "is valued at ten millions."

That is one way, and only one of many, in which the fool and his money are parted. Mayor HALL uses strong and unqualified language, but just the right language, in denouncing them. It is "the unwary" that are mainly swindled. It is very rare that a City dupe is "done" beyond his original dollar. The "prizes" are all reserved for the country bumpkin, because he may be induced to forward the "percentage" by mail, and cannot find out what his prize is without doing so. "The fools are not all dead;" and because they are not they need such warnings against folly.

The Pacific Railroad Litigation.

For some time past a cloud of suspicion has hung over the affairs of the various Pacific Railroads. It may be remembered that in 1864 Congress passed a bill subordinating the lien of the United States for its loans in aid of these roads to that of bonds issued by the railroad companies for an equal amount; that the bill passed in the House without a call of the yeas and nays, and that it was openly charged that many of the members voting for the measure had a direct interest in it. Mr. WASHBURN, in particular, never hesitated to denounce the action of his fellow-members as corrupt, and incurred much enmity by his blunt speeches on the subject. Two or three years afterward the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad reported to their constituents that a secret service fund of $500,000 had been expended for purposes which they did not specify, and intelligent persons naturally drew their own inferences.

But it seems probable that $500,000 is but a very small part of the interest which members of Congress had in the passage of the bill which, in effect, threw away the claim of the United States for the repayment of its enormous advances to the Pacific Railroad. Recent developments have shown that a single corporation, known as the "Credit Mobilier of America," has realized enormous profits out of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, amounting, according to the sworn statement of one of the directors of the Pacific Road, to over *thirty millions* of dollars. This Credit Mobilier, which has thus swallowed up the proceeds of all the bonds issued in aid of the road, as well as of the mortgage bonds, is composed of a few persons, some of whom were members of the Congress which voted to sacrifice the lien of the Government loan, some of them representatives of and trustees for such members, and the rest, persons who aided these members in concocting the scheme, or who bought out their interest.

A great deal of Congressional wisdom has been wasted in pretended efforts to investigate the affairs of these railroads; but two or three days' work before a Court of justice has sufficed to lay bare one of the most monstrous frauds that was ever perpetrated upon any Government.

This disclosure has come out incidentally from the effort of one of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to establish his claim to a portion of its profits. It seems that the directors of this Company were unwilling that the fruits of their genius should be wasted by distribution among those who had not planned the scheme. Accordingly, they devised a plan by which the construction of the road should absorb every dollar of the Company's funds, and commit the construction, and of course the funds, to their own charge. To this end they gave the building contract for one part of the road to the Credit Mobilier, for another part to Mr. OAKES AMES, (a member of Congress in 1864 and now,) and for another part to a mythical person, said to be named DAVIS, but whose real individuality appears to include half a dozen of the directors, including another Congressman of 1864, hailing, like Mr. AMES, from Massachusetts.

The Vice-President of the Company, when forced to testify, admitted that these contracts had been made at rates varying from $42,000 to $96,000 per mile,—prices notoriously equal to thrice the actual cost of construction. And on comparing these prices with the receipts of the Company, it will be found that they are calculated, with great exactness, to strip the Company, as such, of every penny of its funds, so that in a short time its property may be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds, leaving the United States to look where it may for its paltry loans of $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The directors of the Company, alarmed at the exposure which has even in this short time been made of their transactions, have twice appealed to Congress for relief. Last Summer they pushed through a bill intended to enable them to remove all suits brought against them into the Federal Courts, which only sit at long intervals, and in which they could not be required to answer for at least six months. Failing in this project through the want of proper words in the statute, they have persuaded the ever-indulgent House of Representatives to pass another bill for their accommodation, enabling them to remove their offices and books to any one of a dozen cities or villages, and forbidding any State Court from interfering with their schemes. This bill halts in the Senate; but we observe that a Senatorial friend of Congressman AMES is diligently working to help the measure through in a slightly different shape.

We think it is about time that Congress should leave this matter alone. Bad as may be our State Courts, there is no evidence or appearance in this case of any injustice having been done to these directors; and our Courts have done good service to the public in throwing light upon these transactions. The attempt to transfer the cause to the Federal Courts is not inspired by a love of justice, but by a desire to protect gigantic frauds from exposure. Congress has no inclination to investigate the charges made against its own members; and the United States Courts have not adequate facilities for a prompt and thorough examination of the parties. Let it be understood that this is the very reason why such vehement efforts are now made to transfer this investigation to those tribunals, and no member of Congress, not interested in these flagitious proceedings, will give the slightest countenance to the measure.

The Changes in the Real Estate Market.

A very decided change for the better is noticeable in the sales of real estate in this City and vicinity. For a time, the market was so inflated that men of sober judgment, seeking means of investment for their capital, hesitated to buy, and fears were entertained that the army of speculators who really controlled the sales, would continue their rascally practices until the bubble should finally burst, thousands be ruined thereby, and the confidence of the general public be so thoroughly shaken, that until next Fall at least, real estate would be drug.

Fortunately, this has been avoided. The speculators overreached themselves. In their great desire to purchase all the desirable property offered, they had not calculated on the immense amount available. Before they commenced operations a large number of legitimate purchasers had secured all they wished; when the rise commenced others were frightened off, and for several weeks the amount of property purchased by persons who honestly intended improving it, was so small as to be scarcely worthy of note. Most of the property so sold was purchased with the idea that before the second payment fell due, say sixty days, it could be put in the market and sold again, and that the increase in price would yield the operator a handsome profit. This proved a mistaken idea. Honest buyers refused to compete, believing the excitement could not last long, and that it would be more profitable to wait than to buy. The speculators, meanwhile, kept on buying more and more lots, but selling none, until finally their money was all locked up. The sales were too great for them, and they were obliged to withdraw. The result was a sudden decline in the market, and during the latter days of the week just closed it was perfectly flat.

The fact that this wild excitement has ended is gradually becoming known, and the public are slowly regaining confidence. Substantial men are once more being interested, and it is probable that the purchase of real estate as an investment will soon again come into favor. The bold operators who did so much to break up the market will scarcely be seen in it again this season, unless they are forced there, to sell some of the lots they bought at such extravagant prices, and on which they are now unable to pay interest or to meet the second installments, which are rapidly falling due. In this way it is quite probable very many desirable lots, in addition to the ordinary supply, will be offered at public and private sale, and, as the great objectionable feature is now almost entirely removed, they may be purchased at prices about equal to their actual worth.

We shall continue, in our real estate department, to give our readers each morning the latest and most reliable information concerning sales and transfers, and endeavor to keep them fully informed on all matters connected with real estate in and about New-York.

MINOR TOPICS.

We direct special attention to the masterly letter of Commissioner WELLS, in vindication of his late report on the capital and labor of the country, which has been assailed with so much bitterness and personal feeling by writers ignorant of the vast array of facts on which he based his conclusions. He now demonstrates beyond cavil the accuracy of his former statements. He shows that the commodities of life and the necessaries of life have in the last eight years gone up in a ratio far beyond that which the wages of the working classes have gone up; and in regard to prices, rents, wages, and other matters of social and industrial economy, he gives material enough to keep Messrs. KELLEY and CAREY thinking for the rest of their lives. The facts cannot be put down by the weak and flippant pleas of Mr. KELLEY in behalf of the monopolists and high protectionists; and still less can they be put down by the base and shameless charge of Mr. CAREY, that Mr. WELLS had been hired with "British gold" to advocate the rights and interests of the working classes of America, or rather the rights and interests of the American people—for, in a true statement of the case, the rights and interests of any one class of the people are the rights and interests of the whole community. When Mr. WELLS in his report showed that in this country the "rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," he had volumes of solid truth to build on; and no one should hereafter attempt to impugn his assertions until they are able to remove his foundations.

Great complaint is made of the neglect of City clergymen to comply with the provisions of the Health laws in respect to sending in returns of marriages. In two cases where the neglect has been persistent, in spite of repeated warnings, the delinquents are to be prosecuted for the penalty of violating the law. The wise purpose of the enactment is patent, and the clerical profession ought to be the first to see it. The offending clergymen should be taught a lesson that will be not only salutary upon themselves but upon all their brethren.

The third of Senator SPRAGUE's extraordinary speeches in the Senate, which we published yesterday, will attract as wide attention as those which preceded it. His accusation of Congress for its corruption, imbecility and ignorance, was only less startling than the proofs with which he attempted to sustain the charges. The perfect frankness of the Senator, in connection with these speeches, is the most striking feature connected with them. When one of his statements, concerning the decay of industry and the ruin of the smaller manufacturers, was challenged, he acknowledged that he, himself, had attained his business prosperity, during the last few years, "only by *crushing* out all smaller competitors." When he spoke of Congressional corruption, he said he himself *knew* of a member who had been asked to report upon a certain matter in a certain way, and the temptation held out before him was $100,000. For this startling charge the Senator should be at once "investigated" by a special committee, and the Senate must at once take steps to clear its skirts of the infamy. The Senator also charged, in general, that these corruptive influences are to-day riding roughshod over all the industrial interests of this country, while, at the same time, all the members of Congress are glorifying each other's smartness, and declaiming about the country's prosperity. Senator SPRAGUE has certainly "struck a vein" in his late speeches, and it is gratifying to witness the courage and independence of the brave young nabob of the Senate.

It was supposed that Judge SUTHERLAND would render a decision yesterday upon the application for a stay of proceedings in the case of JOHN REAL, the convicted murderer of Policeman SMEDICK. His Honor, however, postponed his decision until to-day. It is expected that the Court will grant the motion, and that the execution will not take place to-morrow.

We wish that every negro in the country could be made rich and happy. We believe the thing is feasible, and that nothing more is required to bring it about in course of time than that each and every individual of the colored race should be industrious and virtuous, intelligent and enterprising. We know of no other way;—we don't believe in trying any other way. We are sure the very worst way that could possibly be tried would be for the Government to accede to the terms of a petition which is now being circulated for the supposed benefit of our negro population. That petition after declaring that the Freed People have long borne a heavy burden, puts forth in the ensuing prayer addressed to Congress, a "proposition believed to be the claim of justice, which is the voice of God:"

> "We ask for an appropriation of $100,000,000 in land for the benefit of the children whose fathers and their fathers' fathers have toiled for us for naught, vainly looking for the day in which we now live—viz.: $50,000,000 from the General Government and $50,000,000 from the States, each State to pay according to its aggregate wealth. All money paid by each State to be invested in land in said State for the poor. All contracts made for land with each State or its citizens, to be filled at the Treasury Department of the Government and States."

Though there may be no chance of this preposterous scheme being adopted, even though WENDELL PHILLIPS and the *Tribune* begin to declaim in favor of it, we have no doubt that thousands of people can be got to sign the petition, for there could be no petition drawn up on any side of any subject to which thousands of signatures could not be obtained. But were the hundred millions of dollars, or ten times the sum, donated to the blacks to-morrow, and distributed among them, it would do more to ruin them than all that freedom has done thus far to save them. We cannot elevate a people by making them paupers.

The foreign correspondents of the TIMES often send us very interesting accounts and facts. In our last number—to say nothing of humorous "Monadnock"—we had a piece of a *stone* epistle from our Florence correspondent—a page of his letter being written on paper made from the fibre of asbestos. Signor DEL CORONA has a plentiful mine of this substance, from which a pulp is made, and then paper. He offers it to the world as a good thing—for it makes towels and textures as well as paper, and these resist fire. A lady's asbestos dress would be no bad invention in these kerosene times. But then an old newspaper would refuse to kindle your fire. Most good things have their weak points.

Our cavaliers of the cock-pit must look sharp. Philadelphia has declared war on the order, through its Prevention of Cruelty Society, and Mr. BERGH may break out here in some unexpected manner. The Philadelphia "ring" was comfortably seated, and the game chickens about to begin, when the Police walked in and took over forty of the spectators off to the Station-house. "The rest they ran away," as the old song says.

Miss IDA LEWIS, rowing in a squall from the lighthouse kept by her father, in Newport harbor, rescued two soldiers from drowning. She did not have the assistance of her father, as the gentle GRACE DARLING did on the occasion when she won immortality. The eight-line item recording this brave act was published by the TIMES in the same issue containing the two-column report of the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Boston. The fact in the brief item was, everything considered, more interesting than the speeches in the report. Miss LEWIS is a strong-minded woman of a type as rare as it is noble.

ENNOMARO, the Japanese Admiral, has been doing very notable things lately—taking possession of the whole Island of Yesso, making a provisional Government there, and warning all the Consuls that he will hold the dependency for the Tycoon and other clans and chiefs exiled by the Mikado. With his war-ships at sea and his batteries on land, he will probably give the Government of the boy Emperor some trouble. It is not likely that the Tokugawa would sit down contentedly under his ostracism; and in all probability both the Admiral and himself rely a good deal on the feelings of the foreigners in their favor.

It seems the gift enterprise people are stealing the livery of the coöperation people. The Mayor warns the country folks against "coöperative unions" as a species of the gift enterprise swindle. It is to be hoped the mechanics won't be deterred from continuing their coöperative unions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss MARRIOTT appeared here as *Margaret Elmore* last evening. The actress was laboring against a severe hoarseness through the entire performance, which increased as the scenes wore on, and the painful struggle marred what might otherwise have been a spirited representation. The one or two scenes which redeem the play and the character from the grave of dead plays and obsolete *rôles* were nobly given, in spite of the hoarseness; for the new actress is full of voice, and what she lacks in inspiration she supplies with that excessive action of the lungs which was the front and foremost feature of the old, old school of acting. There was also a deal of sound and fury about Mr. CATHCART's performance of *Matthew Elmore*, although here and there, and noticeably in the confession episode of the third act, his sonorous tones might pass for the expression of real feeling in communities where better things had not been seen and heard a score of times before. Miss HARLAND gave a cheerful and hearty performance of *The Widow*, and Mr. SOL SMITH's *Jean Buse* was not without its merits. To-night "Hamlet" is to be repeated by Miss MARRIOTT, and on Friday *Margaret Elmore*.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

BYRON, who wrote many clever burlesques, when burlesques were in fashion in England, and before he found more humane and profitable employment than fracturing the English language, invented none more clever than his amusing parody upon the story of "Ivanhoe." The translation of the "Lists at Ashby" into a circus performance indicates the way in which the serious romance has been tortured. Other transformations quite as absurd mark the rest of the piece. Several years ago it was produced with popular success at Winter Garden by Mrs. WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON. Its revival last evening at the Waverley Theatre occurred before quite a large audience, and the performance passed along quietly. There are no artists in the troupe equal to those concerned in its original production here, but there is a congregation of graceful forms and pretty faces in the revival that will probably renew its original success. A new *débutante* in burlesque, Miss MAGGIE DESMOND, made her *début* as *Wamba*, the fool, but she did not appear to understand the distinction between silliness and folly. Mr. JAMES LEWIS, as *Rebecca*, made the best impression of all. The piece is produced with new scenery, and is announced for every evening and a *matinée* on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appeared here last evening as *Deborah* in MOSENTHAL's admired tragedy. The audience was slender and unworthy the very earnest personation which this possessed and well-tempered artist gave. It is needless to detail again the points of excellence in the performance; we dealt with it at length last season, and no changes mark Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's personal effort. The lesser parts were scarcely sustained with the animation of previous performances, however, and the delivery of the noble debate between charity and doubt, which distinguishes the second act, passed without a round of applause, even for the sentiments of the scene. On Friday evening Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will appear as *Elizabeth* for the second and last time.

Trouble Among French Actors.

On Saturday last a dispute occurred at the rehearsal of "La Vie Parisienne" at the French Theatre, between two of the actors—Messrs. CARRIER and GABEL—relative to the positions they should occupy on the stage during a certain scene. The dispute ended in blows, but the combatants were quickly separated, and it was supposed that that was the end of the matter. On Sunday, however, each actor sent the other a challenge to deadly combat, and it was agreed that the duel should take place on the following morning. One of the principals named swords as his weapon, while the other was in favor of pistols, and neither was willing to give way. Then, too, one wanted to go to Canada to fight, while the other thought the classic shades of the Elysian Fields would be a more fitting locality. While these preliminaries were being settled, the police got notice of the affair, but before any arrest could be made, one of the belligerents, who was evidently not "spoiling for a fight," backed out altogether, and the affair of course ended. It is said that Mr. GABEL has withdrawn from the French Theatre in consequence of the quarrel.

A Generous Gift.

The rooms of the Children's Aid Society presented an interesting scene yesterday. The son of one of the leading families of the City having attained his majority, his mother conceived the generous idea of making the festive day equally happy to the most unfortunate class in a large city—the homeless children. Accordingly the sum of $1,500 was sent to the Society, to dispatch 100 hundred homeless children to the West. Throngs of newsboys and street-boys gathered together, as well as other homeless little ones from the lodging-houses and poor quarters of the City, and the large company started, with new clothes and bright faces, by the 5 o'clock train on the Erie Road for the distant West, under charge of Mr. J. P. BRACE. No one young man in New-York will hereafter command a greater power of doing good than he whose majority was so humanely celebrated yesterday. It is to be hoped that his future years may be marked by as generous actions as was the first day of his manhood.

Funeral of Lieutenant J. J. Casey, United States Army.

This brilliant young officer, whose death at Fort Washington, Md., from an accidental shot at the hands of a private in the battalion which he was drilling, was noted in our Washington telegrams of Sunday, was buried yesterday from his father's house in this City. Lieutenant CASEY was formerly a pupil in Grammar School No. 28, in this City, and from there graduated into the Free Academy. From the Sophomore class in the latter institution, upon the recommendation of Hon. BEN. WOOD, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, where he distinguished himself by his scholarship and manly bearing. Upon graduating he received a Lieutenant's commission in the Fourth United States Artillery, and was assigned to duty at the post where he met his untimely fate.

Union League Reception.

A ball took place at the Union League Club last night, it being the first anniversary of the entrance of the Club into the present building, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. A great crowd was in attendance, consisting of the members and their families, with many invited guests. Among the latter were the army and navy officers at present stationed here. A band was in attendance for dancing and another for promenading. The Union League consists largely of rich, energetic and intelligent citizens of New-England birth, blended with others of New-York nativity and family antecedents.

Presentation to a Faithful Officer.

The members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street, met in the main audience-room on Tuesday evening last, and agreeably surprised their late Secretary, Mr. JOSHUA ROBERTS, by presenting to him an elegant and costly gold watch, a handsomely-bound family Bible, and other useful reminders of their kindly feelings toward him. The presentation address was delivered by Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, of Greenpoint. The recipient of these generous gifts was so much overcome by the occurrence that he was unable to respond, except in a few broken sentences, uttered amid tears. Mr. ROBERTS has been the faithful Secretary of this Church for the past eighteen years, until compelled to resign to go to the far West. His departure is deeply regretted by the entire membership, who have thus lost an exemplary colaborer in the work of the Church.

Easter Elections.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Church Wardens.—Adolphus Lane, Samuel Hopkins. Vestrymen.—Charles Tracy, Ross W. Wood, Percy R. Pyne, William A. Haines, George C. Satterlee, William T. Blodgett, David Dows, J. Pierpont Morgan.

ST. PETER'S, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Wardens.—Philip Hoffman, Eli Curtis. Vestrymen.—Abraham Abdorath, Charles Kellogg, Andrew Bush, H. M. Henderson, J. E. Marshall, W. T. Whiting, Andrew Wight, Jr.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Opposition to the Spanish Conscription Law.

Further Particulars of the Insurrection in Cuba.

Great Damage to Property at Albany by the Spring Floods.

Steamboats Destroyed, Railroads Overflowed and Mails Delayed.

SPAIN.

The Provisional Government Loan—Opposition to the Conscription.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 31.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, the new loan required by the Provisional Government was voted.

The hostility to the Conscription law continues in the Provinces, and fresh outbreaks are apprehended.

IRELAND.

The Irish Church Question.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, March 31.

The Dublin Synod met at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day and elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church question.

BAVARIA.

Leave of Absence Granted to Soldiers.

MUNICH, Wednesday, March 31.

Orders have been issued granting unlimited leave of absence to thirty men of each company in all the infantry regiments of the Bavarian Army.

GREECE.

The Chambers Dissolved—The Turkish Ambassador.

ATHENS, Wednesday, March 31.

The Greek Chambers have been dissolved. Elections will be held on the 18th of May for the new Legislature, which will assemble on the 6th of June.

The Turkish Ambassador has presented his credentials to the King.

CUBA.

Two Volunteers Exiled—The Comanditario not Recaptured—A British Fleet to Cruise the Bahamas.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 31.

Two volunteers have been tried and convicted of committing excesses on Sunday last, and have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment.

The reports of the recapture of the steamer *Comanditario* are not confirmed.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 30, via KEY WEST, Wednesday, March 31.

The British Consul has sent the gunboat *Heron* to Caibarien, where the British ship *Jeff Davis*, captured by a Spanish cruiser, has arrived. The volunteers at Caibarien seized two Cuban passengers, RAFAEL PALMERO and FRANCISCO JIMENEZ, as they landed from the *Jeff Davis*, and immediately shot them. The Captain and crew have been thrown into jail. The British Consul expects to have a British fleet soon cruising in the Bahamas.

Two steamers and two schooners have landed men and arms at Cape Maisi, the extreme eastern point of the island.

Advices from Santiago to the 2d report that the steamer *Cricket* and two schooners had landed expeditions on the northern shore. LOPEZ CAMARA had returned from Mayari.

News has been received from Nuevitas to the 24th. The insurgents were very active in the vicinity. The Government troops had reoccupied Manati, and expect to restore communications with Tunas.

Internal Revenue Seizures in Louisiana—Bids for Levee Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 31.

Supervisor CHERRY to-day seized two large tobacco factories in this city belonging to JULIUS FLATOW and J. D. FRITZ, for alleged frauds upon the revenue.

Bids were opened to-day by the State Treasurer for $800,000 levee bonds, which are hypothecated to various banks for loans. The highest bidders, BIRCHHEIMER & Co., being unknown, and having no representative present to deposit ten per cent. as a guarantee, the award was made to HUNT & MCCAWLEY, as follows: $50,000 eights at 84, $30,000 eights at 83¼, $67,000 eights at 83, $200,000 sixes at 60½, $600,000 sixes at 60 1-16, $220,000 sixes at 61⅜. The bonds are to be delivered during April, with the coupons due May 1 detached. After the payment of the loans for which these bonds are pledged, the balance is to be placed to the credit of the Board of Public Works.

In the suit of CHARLES MORGAN against the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad on the overdue coupons of the mortgage bonds, Judge DURELL ordered that the Company be notified to pay the amount sued for, with costs, by the 1st of April, 1869, or in default, the road to be sold. The total amount of the past-due coupons is $608,800. This action virtually throws the road into the hands of the mortgagees.

The Montclair Bill Vetoed—Lands Under Water in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 31.

The Governor this morning vetoed the bill to allow municipal governments to issue bonds for the benefit of the Montclair Railroad.

The Riparian bill giving the State the right to dispose of all spare lands under water between low and high watermark, was lost at a late hour last night in the Assembly.

Both Houses will adhere to the resolution to adjourn on the 2d of April.

The Riparian bill, which passed last night, was reconsidered to-day, and amended so as to give the shore owner the right to go to a jury if he does not like the award of the Commissioners as to the value of his land.

The bill putting a tax of two per cent. on the net income of bankers, brokers, incorporated banks and savings institutions, express companies and all corporations who do not now pay a tax to the State by contract, was passed.

The Newark Park bill passed the House.

Grave Charges Against Detectives—The Boston Herald.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31.

At a hearing to-day before the Legislative Committee on the Metropolitan Police for Boston, grave charges were made by GEORGE H. GOODING against members of the Detective Police, developed in the arrest and conviction of JENNINGS and SHEARMAN for robbing his (GOODING's) safe, which was accomplished mainly by his own efforts. The charges are to be thoroughly investigated.

F. C. BAILEY retired to-day from the Boston *Herald*, having sold the establishment to Messrs. R. M. PULSIFER, GEORGE G. BAILEY, JUSTIN ANDREWS, EDWIN B. HASKELL and CHARLES H. ANDREWS, all of whom have been attached to the paper several years. Mr. BAILEY has been proprietor and chief manager of the *Herald* fifteen years, and leaves it one of the most popular and profitable newspapers in New-England.

Another Walking Match Failure.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 31.

The Payne-Weston walking match of 100 miles, for a purse of $500, came to a sudden termination this afternoon. When within 21 miles of this city a dispute arose as to the time to be allowed for detention at the Cattaraugus bridge, the bridge having been carried away by the freshet. PAYNE came to this city by a freight train, and WESTON returned to Girard. Much indignation is expressed by parties interested in both, &c. Eighty-two miles walked in the worst of roads in twenty-two hours.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

The Flood in the Hudson River—The Freshet in the Interior—Great Damage to Property.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 31.

The water is from eight to ten feet deep on the piers and docks. The river is free of ice at this point, but blocked up below. The freshet is now subsiding slightly. No trains have arrived from the West since yesterday afternoon, owing to the flooding of the track at different points. It was deemed imprudent to send trains forward.

Between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain the track was submerged for a distance of four or five miles, and a short piece of the track was washed away. Half a mile west of Clyde the track was under water nearly a foot. At Rochester the water raised twelve inches in twenty-four hours, but the river is free of ice or drift wood. The only detention to trains on the Central Road was between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain, but it is all right now, as the water is falling slowly. The train from the West, due here at 9:30 last evening, is expected to arrive here at 1 o'clock. Trains due at 1, 3 and 7 o'clock this morning will arrive between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train west from here at 6 o'clock last evening was detained about fourteen hours at St. Johnsville. All the trains are now in motion and are expected to get through with but little delay. There is no trouble on the Hudson River, Harlem and Boston roads. The weather here is mild with a strong northwest wind.

HUDSON, Wednesday, March 31.

The night express train which left New-York at 6 o'clock last night was detained at Hudson nearly five hours. Superintendent TOUCEY is at Castleton, and large gangs of men are at work clearing the road. One track is now being used, and trains are running on fair time. There is also trouble on the New-York Central Road; the Pacific express and two other trains had not reached Albany at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Hudson River is much swollen at all points.

At 10 o'clock this morning the ice was crowded into the channel here by the northwest wind, and was badly dammed up in front of the city. The steamer *Sopha* was thrown against a pier, damaging her to a considerable extent. The tugboat *Columbia* is outside on a field of ice, and will probably be driven ashore with the ice under the heavy wind now prevailing. At Bristol the ice is badly dammed, and also at Krum Elbow, below Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, March 31.

The freshet up the river continues, and last night operated disastrously.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 31.

The water in the Mohawk has been fifteen feet above the low-water mark here to-day. It rose to within six inches of the old Mohawk Bridge. The ice for two miles above here remains stationary, resting against the bridge. The entire valley for a few miles above the city is submerged, and the lower part of the city was submerged this afternoon, and persons passed from house to house in skiffs. The ice, it was thought, would go out to-day, and fears were entertained that the old bridge would be carried away; but the water finally receded, and at evening it had gone down over a foot.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 31.

The river and creeks in every direction are much swollen by the heavy rains and general thaw. The mails have been detained, and much damage is reported.

At Tonawanda Creek a boat containing five men, who were engaged in picking up driftwood, was stove by being carried by the current against the bow of a vessel near by. Two of the men, ALBERT MARRIOTT and ALFRED DUPONT, were drowned. MARRIOTT leaves a wife and two children in Chicago, and DUPONT a wife and two children in Tonawanda.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31—Evening.

To-night the freshet in the upper Hudson assumes a serious aspect. The water and ice covers the track of the Hudson River Railroad between Stuyvesant and Schodack to the depth of two feet. The train which left New-York at 11:30 this morning lies at Stuyvesant Station unable to proceed further. The night express down, which left Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., came as far south as Castleton, and was compelled to return. All the down trains south of Hudson have been discontinued for the night.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.—The latest reports from above state that the ice has broken away at Castleton, and is running very fast. The water in the river there is still rising. The trains which left New-York at 3:45 P. M. and 6 P. M. are lying at Hudson, where they will remain at present. Two trains have been made up at Hudson to come south.

Indian Raids in Montana—Stolen Stock Recaptured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 31.

Montana advices state that the soldiers and citizens who went in pursuit of the Indians after the late fight near Yellow Stone, recaptured the stolen stock but did not overtake the Indians. The two Indians implicated in the attack on the Diamond Railroad train have been hung at Sunny River.

A band of Blood Indians made a raid on a saw mill at Boston Creek, twenty miles from Diamond City, a few days ago, but were repulsed by the workmen. The Indians succeeded, however, in running off the stock belonging to the mill.

Accident to a Freight Train on the Hudson River Railroad.

The through freight train of thirty cars, which left Albany at 8 o'clock last night, proceeded to a short distance south of Castleton, when the locomotive *Troy*, which was drawing the train, ran off the track into the river, turning over on its side. Ten loaded cars also ran off, three of them upsetting. The track this morning, between Stuyvesant and Schodack, is partially covered with water. In the accident no one was hurt, the engineer and fireman saving themselves by jumping.

The Union Pacific Track Twenty Miles West of Ogden.

OMAHA, Wednesday, March 31.

Two miles of track were laid yesterday on the Union Pacific Railroad, reaching a point more than twenty miles west of Ogden, and about fifty-five miles east of Monument Point. Parties just arrived from California report the Central Pacific Railroad blockaded by snow, and that the work of construction has been nearly suspended on that account.

Blackstone, the Murderer and Suicide, Ascertained to Have Been Insane.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 31.

Some of the relatives of Mrs. JAMES L. BLACKSTONE have arrived here from Madison, Conn., and will to-morrow return home, bearing with them the murderer and his victims. It has been fully ascertained that BLACKSTONE was insane, and that insanity was hereditary in his family.

ALBANY.

The Substitute for the Excise Bill—The Broadway Surface Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 31.

Mr. MITCHELL's substitute for the Compromise Excise bill was up again in Committee of the Whole, this evening, when Mr. BENDER, (German Republican,) from Buffalo, offered an amendment excluding lager beer from the operation of the bill, or from any other law now on the statute book relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The amendment was adopted by a viva voce vote, and nearly unanimously, every Republican voting yea.

Mr. HITCHMAN then offered an amendment prohibiting arrests for violation of the law without warrant, which, after considerable discussion, in which Mr. LA BOHE made a powerful argument against the amendment and in support of the law, was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 46, nays 60. The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading by an unanimous vote.

The friends of the Broadway Surface Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. GENET, had a hearing before the Senate Railroad Committee this evening. Their spokesman was Judge PORTER, and the only impression left on the minds of the Committee by his speech was its striking infidelity to the one he delivered last year on the other side, when he appeared as counsel for the opponents of a Broadway railroad. It is said that the projectors of this odious and twice-defeated measure are determined to push it through this session, if money and log-rolling can do it. Metropolitans asked for an adjournment of their hearing before the Committee on Cities until Tuesday next, which was granted by a bare majority of the Committee. They hope to stave off action on the bill before the Committee until it is too late to pass it this session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 31.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Confirming the title of the City of New-York to the so-called Gansevoort property.

By Mr. TWEED—Equalizing the terms of office of all local Judges in the City and County of New-York, making the same six years where hereafter elected.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in New-York, making the acts of a majority valid.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the City Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—Amending the School law of the State; appropriating $18,000 out of the literature or deposit fund for the education of teachers, ($10 for each,) under the direction of regents.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To amend the law relative to the admeasurement of dower.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. To correct taxes in Brooklyn. Relating to the improvement of Third-street. To authorize the Boards of Supervisors to employ stenographers for County Courts. To amend the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. To amend the charter of the West Side Savings Bank.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To regulate and restrict the organization of savings banks.

Reorganizing the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners of Brooklyn.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to illegal taxation in Herkimer, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga and Saratoga Counties.

Repealing the law relative to the inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan Police District.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

To incorporate the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank.

Increasing the powers of the Commissioners of Excise. Lost.

Relative to the Hudson-avenue Railroad of Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the New-York Poultry Association.

To incorporate the National Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Adversely to facilitating the opening of streets within certain districts of New-York.

For the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery, reported complete.

Adversely to the construction of the Central Elevated Patent Railroad in New-York.

Concerning the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and the detention of witnesses in the Metropolitan Police District.

To authorize the Commissioners of Public Charities to establish an industrial school on Hart's Island.

To extend the boundaries of the village of Geddes.

Amending the charter of New-York so that the charter elections will be held at the same time as the general election, claiming to be a saving of $150,000.

Establishing a public drive and promenade on Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Assembly took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the consideration of Mr. MITCHELL's substitute to the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, was taken up. The substitute was favored, in speeches, by Messrs. PLUNKETT, HARTMAN, MITCHELL and HITCHMAN.

Mr. BAMLER, of Erie, moved to amend by striking out the word beer in all sections of the bill wherever it may occur, and insert "nothing herein contained, nor in the act hereby amended, or in any statute of this State in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be construed or held to include lager-beer." Carried.

Mr. HITCHMAN offered the following amendment: "No arrest for violation of the laws, growing out of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan District shall be made, except upon a warrant issued by a Judge of competent jurisdiction." Lost, 42 to 60.

Mr. F. MITCHELL offered an amendment that the excise moneys in the Counties of Queens and Richmond be devoted to school purposes. Adopted. Also, that where a ball is taking place, permits may be given to the nearest liquor shop to keep open one night. Adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SELKREG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing on stock brokers a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the par value of all sales or contracts for sales made by them.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to proceeding for admeasurement of dower; allowing Judges of the Third Judicial District traveling fees and clerk hire. Progressed after debate.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing certain towns to build a railroad from Monticello to Port Jervis.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LA BAU—Empowering the Board of Supervisors to change the location of the Court-house, Clerks' offices, Surrogate's and other public buildings.

By Mr. JACOBS—Authorizing the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds.

By Mr. JACOBS—Authorizing the County of Kings to borrow money to build additional almshouses.

Adjourned.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana March 27, reached this port last evening. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

The Capture of the Fanny Lowell—Proclamation by General Dulce—The Seizure by the Revolutionists of the Comanditario—Miscellaneous War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

When the *Bienville* steamed out of the harbor on Wednesday evening carrying my letter containing an account of the seizure of the *Fanny Lowell* by the Spanish gunboat *Andalusia*, the lookout on the *Morro* signaled two Spanish men-of-war with a prize in tow, the vessels proving to be the *Blasco de Garray* having the *Fanny Lowell* in tow, and the gunboat *Guadiana*. The apparent mystery was soon explained, the *Andalusia* having transferred her prize to the *Garray* at Nuevitas, and returned immediately to Ragged Island to watch the movements of the Peruvian monitor and the Cubans, which had left the *Fanny Lowell* to avoid capture on board, and who, according to the statement of one of the officers of the *Andalusia*, were in a sorry plight for want of food and clothing. The Spanish but unofficial account of the capture of the *Lowell*, varies very much from that published by the Nassau *Herald*, as it claims that at the time of capture the vessel was under way, fully nine miles from Ragged Island, and consequently in neutral waters; also, that the brig did not leave her anchorage in order to go to a more secure harbor, but ran alongside of the Peruvian monitor for protection, and that the Captain of the *Andalusia*, in nowise intimidated by this proceeding, steamed between the monitor and the brig, and compelled the latter to heave to, after which he sent the pilot of the brig on shore, retaining the remaining members of the crew, four in number. This rambling and disjointed statement may be true, but I, together with many intelligent persons, incline to the belief that the captain of the *Andalusia* captured the brig in English waters on purpose, in order to prevent the insurgents from receiving the supplies which they need so much, and which would enable them to war successfully with the Spaniards.

Within a few days the Department at Washington and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England will undoubtedly be fully posted on this subject, and then the truth will come out. The Havana papers have already shown the course they intend to pursue, by informing their readers that the brig was taken near La Guanaja, and that she was called the *Mary Long*. I am inclined to believe that she went near the Cuban coast, when brought there by the Spanish gunboat, and that the Spaniards will be compelled to return her intact and with heavy damages to the place whence she was taken. Blockade-running is granted to escape [illegible], but the Government takes the greatest care that the fact shall not become known among its loyal and disloyal subjects. That the affair has assumed large and, to the Spaniards, dangerous proportions, may be gathered from the following proclamation of General DULCE, and which is quite in keeping with the "more blood" theory inaugurated some time ago, and made a fixed institution by the close union entered into by DULCE and the volunteers.

PROCLAMATION.

Ships which may be captured in Spanish waters or on the high seas near this island having on board persons, arms, ammunitions, or war material which can in any manner contribute to the fomentation of the insurrection in this Province, no matter whence its point of departure or port of procedure, (after an examination of the ship's papers,) shall be considered hostile to the territorial integrity and be treated as pirates according to the rules and ordinances of the navy laid down in such cases. The persons who may be apprehended in such vessels shall, irrespective of the number found, be shot immediately. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, March 24, 1869.

This document is refreshing, and a little more severe on blockade-runners than the United States were during the civil war. There is little doubt but the proclamation will be carried out to the letter.

The first fruit of this proclamation, but with a contrary application, has been the capture of steamer *Comanditario* by a few Cubans who took passage here, three of them having been discharged from the Havana jails, where they had been confined as political prisoners. The *Comanditario* is a screw steamer of about 100 tons, and was engaged in making regular trips between this port and Cardenas, for which latter port she left on Tuesday last, and where she ought to have arrived on Wednesday morning. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday night, when all the passengers were asleep, a man appeared in the pilot-house, and presenting a revolver to the pilot, coolly proceeded to tie and gag him, after which he delivered the helm to a bystander, who undoubtedly was a seaman, as he changed the vessel's course immediately and to north north east. The Captain and mate were seized in a like manner, and on Wednesday at noon the *Comanditario* arrived at Cayo Roque or Roque's Keys, where a lighthouse is established. The captain and such of the passengers as were not in the plot were set ashore, after which the steamer went to sea again, some supposing her *en route* for Ragged Island and others for Nassau. A Spanish man-of-war passing there on Friday brought the passengers and crew to Cardenas. The other steamers now running to coast ports take about twenty-five volunteers on board to guard against surprises.

WAR NEWS.

MR. TAMAYO, one of the Peace Commissioners sent to the insurgents by General DULCE, has written a letter to Mr. CORREA, another one of the Commissioners, with reference to the letter of Mr. JOSE DE ARMAS, Cespedes. It is dated at Sta. de Cuba, March 18th, and takes pretty much the same ground as the letter of Mr. CORREA, before referred to. He agrees with his friend and fellow associate, CORREA, that public judgment should be suspended as to the conduct of ARMAS, until he (ARMAS) shall have confessed or denied the authority of this document. However, if it shall turn out to have been written by ARMAS, he says that it "is confession of having traitorously responded to the confidence with which an honorable man, General DULCE, had shown him."

The *Diario* has an article in its issue of March 24 in which it is admitted that traveling between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas is somewhat subject to interruption. It says, however, that General LESCA had sent out some columns to open communication, but up to the time they had last been heard from no enemies had been encountered. "To secure," says this journal, "the pacification of Camaguey it is indispensable that more troops should go there, as those now under the orders of Government are not sufficient in number to keep a territory so vast in order."

A letter from Puerto Principe is referred to in the same issue of the *Diario*. This speaks of the condition of things in that city; says that matters have materially improved there, but adds that provisions are scarce.

A letter has been received in the city from a mercantile house in Manzanillo to the effect that BALMASEDA had met the enemy a few days before, that he was whipped, and that he had burnt the towns of Guisa and Jiguani. This account is said to come from a Spanish firm.

The *Prensa* of March 25, reports a fight as having taken place near Sibanicu, between the Spaniards and QUESADA's forces. The latter were intrenched. It is claimed that fifty were killed and many wounded on the part of the rebels, and that four of the Spaniards were killed and three wounded.

The following notice is printed in the Puerto Principe papers:

HEADQUARTERS OF CHIEF OF POLICE, AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Notice having reached this office that the self-styled Mexican General, D. MANUEL DE QUESADA Y LOINAZ, a native of this city, sentenced in the year 1853 to three years' imprisonment for robbery and forgery, is now in this department. All employes, and those connected in any way with the Police, are charged to use all means in their power to the end that said D. MANUEL QUESADA Y LOINAZ be apprehended and handed over to the Chief of Police, without this, however, interfering with the right of the accused to come forward and be heard according to law. MANUEL MARIA DE ANDUIZA.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, Feb. 22, 1869.

The Cubans deny the burning, by General QUESADA, of the several places heretofore alluded to.

Some passengers who have just reached Havana, report that 700 men left Puerto Principe on March 16 for Santa Cruz, for the purpose of convoying provisions and supplies back to the former city. They moved in a southwesterly direction. On March 18, in the afternoon, a skirmish took place between them and the enemy, which lasted from 4 to about 7 P. M. The fight was renewed the next morning (March 19) at 5 A. M., and ended between 9 and 10 A. M. The Cuban account is that the Spaniards lost one hundred and ten men, while they had only two killed (negroes) and six wounded. The advantage of position was enjoyed by the rebels, who were well protected by trees and bushes. The Government troops, however, marched on and, it is supposed, had reached Santa Cruz.

Private letters, received here from Cardenas, state that two Cubans, respectable persons of that place, were murdered in cold blood by the volunteers on March 16. QUASIMODO.

THE PHILADELPHIA HORROR.

A Man Kills His Wife, Son and Daughter with an Ax, and Drowns Himself in the Delaware—Full Details of the Appalling Tragedy.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 31.

One of the most horrible domestic tragedies that has ever taken place in this city was brought to light yesterday afternoon. A mother and her two children were discovered to have been murdered by the husband and father, JAMES L. BLACKSTONE, of the firm of FUNSTON & BLACKSTONE, picture-frame makers at No. 212 Market-street. The family resided at No. 316 Judson-street. The horrible tragedy, which evidently took place early on Sunday morning, was revealed through the following telegraphic dispatch by Mr. FUNSTON:

Have received letter from JAMES that wife and children are killed. Telegraph immediately. (Signed.) [illegible]

MARCH 30, 1869.

Mr. FUNSTON, immediately on receipt of the above, went to his partner's residence, and, being unable to obtain admission to the house, visited the police station at Twenty-third and Brown-streets, and after informing the officers of the dispatch he had received, requested assistance. The police got over the fence into the yard and, entering the house by the kitchen window, which was open, discovered the bodies of Mrs. BLACKSTONE and her children lying upon the floor, their heads and parts of their clothing covered with blood. The floor was also covered, and the flow of blood was stopped from running into the yard by a roll of muslin, which had been placed in front of the door, as if purposely intended to keep all evidences of the crime within the room. Mrs. BLACKSTONE lay at full length, on her back, in the middle of the floor. Resting against her knee lay her son, with his face to the floor, while the daughter lay with her head upon his shoulder, both in their night clothes, and all having evidently been killed a number of hours. An examination of the body of Mrs. BLACKSTONE disclosed that the wounds were made by the sharp part of an ax. There was a gash through the middle of the chin, extending to the right and downward four inches, and two and a half inches deep, severing the root of the tongue, jaw-bone, &c. Immediately below this, on the throat, was another gash, four inches in length, dividing the windpipe and gullet, and reaching the spinal column; there was another but very slight cut on the lower portion of the neck; on the head, back of and above the left ear was a very severe contused wound; above the right ear, on the back of the head, was a wound one and a half inches long; directly behind the head was a triangular wound, made by the corner of the blunt part of the ax; (the bone was depressed and fractured;) on the right cheek there was also a slight contused wound. The other portions of the body bore no marks of violence.

The body of the little girl was next examined. On the upper part of the right side of the forehead a blow had been given with the head of the ax that had broken through the skin, crushed the bone in pieces down upon the brain, and driven one piece through the skin on the left side of the forehead; on the other side of the front part of the head was another contused wound of a similar character; there was a wound near the right eye, and another near the left temple; the head, back as well as front, was crushed almost to a jelly; no other wounds were discovered.

The boy had been struck with the butt of the ax upon the right temple and the bone fractured. At the back and top of the head the skull was fractured, and a wound discovered two and a half inches long. On the left side, over the ear, was a wound an inch long. Back of and a little above that wound was another one and a half inches long. Behind the left ear the skull was also fractured. On the right side of the neck there was a gash, evidently made by two chops with the edge of the ax, three inches in length, cutting off a piece of the jaw-bone and severing the jugular vein.

All the circumstances indicate that the wife and one of the children were murdered in the kitchen, and the other child as it lay on the lounge in the sitting or dining-room. A pillow on the lounge was covered with blood, and the carpet was saturated with blood underneath. The wounds indicated a state of frenzy on the part of the murderer, as the heads were nearly severed from the bodies. And yet nothing else on the premises betokened a diseased mind. Everything was in order so far as could be expected in a house in which the family had arisen but a short time before.

So far as could be ascertained, Mr. BLACKSTONE was a temperate man, and seemed to live happily with his wife. What led him to murder his wife and children is not known, but it is charitably supposed that he was not of sound mind. The wife had only a few weeks previously told a friend that insanity was hereditary in her husband's family. After committing the murders, BLACKSTONE wrote a letter to his father-in-law in Connecticut, informing him of what he had done; then came down to the city, visited the office of a real estate broker, made an assignment of some property, and then walked to the Delaware, intent upon putting an end to himself. When at Third and Market, he was seen by one of the officers of the Sixth Ward behaving in a singular manner, and supposing him to be insane he arrested him, but he broke away, and continued toward the river. Upon reaching Chestnut-street wharf he pulled off his coat and hat, threw them overboard, and jumped after them. Police Officer ODENHEIMER got the articles out, and in examining the pockets of the coat found a handkerchief, on which the name of BLACKSTONE was written. The body was recovered yesterday.

From the record of births and marriages in the family bible, it was discovered that JAMES L. BLACKSTONE was born Aug. 24, 1832, and Mrs. BLACKSTONE Dec. 2, 1835; they were married Aug. 20, 1857; their boy, LEE BLACKSTONE, was born April 16, 1861, and the daughter, CATHARINE, Jan. 23, 1866. This would make the husband 37 years and the wife 34 years old, the oldest child 8 years and the youngest 3 years old. The oldest was in quite delicate health, and was under the care of a physician; the youngest was well and a very pretty, interesting girl.

We learn from Mr. FUNSTON, the partner, that BLACKSTONE formerly resided on a farm at Bramford, Conn., but that about fourteen months ago he sold his place, came to Philadelphia, and with the proceeds entered into partnership with him. Recently trouble has been experienced with a book-keeper, whose accounts were kept very incorrectly. This apparently weighed upon the mind of BLACKSTONE, as he has been very much depressed by fear of incurring pecuniary loss therefrom. He saw BLACKSTONE last on Saturday, when he left the store about 6:15 o'clock, in a very melancholy mood.

It is alleged that both Mr. and Mrs. BLACKSTONE had bank accounts, and that he was in possession of some property. He was kind to his wife and children, and of a quiet disposition. Although not a member, he generally attended the Central Congregational Church, and was seen there on the Sabbath about three weeks ago, with his whole family.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their fortnightly session last evening at the Society Library.

A communication from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections was received in regard to an exchange of land on Ward's Island. Referred to the Ward's Island Committee, with power to act. Mr. KAPP spoke concerning the meeting of railroad agents to take place during this month in order to arrange the Summer time-tables, and offered a resolution that the Railroad Committee be requested to call their attention to the importance of better accommodation and speedier transportation of emigrant trains to the West, and to insist on a reform of the present system, which is detrimental to the health and comfort of emigrants, besides being almost as expensive as a first-class passage. This resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A resolution was also passed to transfer the destitute passengers of the ship *James Foster* to Ward's Island. No report was rendered in reference to the testimony received by the Committee of the Commissioners regarding the short provisions and brutal treatment upon that vessel.

An adjournment took place till the 14th April, at Castle Garden, at 2:30 o'clock.

Twice Robbed at Weehawken.

A case of robbery, restitution and rerobbery occurred last week at Weehawken. The individual mulcted is a man named JOSEPH TIERNAN, of Union Township, who appeared yesterday morning before Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, and complained that he had been robbed of $60 by MARTIN COLLINS, keeper of a liquor store at Weehawken. In his affidavit TIERNAN says that on the 20th inst. he had in his possession $62, with which he went into COLLINS' store and had some drink. He got tipsy and fell asleep in the ferry-house of the Weehawken Ferry Company, and on waking up found he was minus his money. From information given by JOHN EVANS, he went next day (Sunday) to the liquor store, whereupon COLLINS handed him $61, $1 of which was paid back for drink. A second time TIERNAN got drunk in the house, and on waking in the afternoon found his money gone. The proprietor of the house having denied all knowledge of it, TIERNAN made an affidavit, reciting the facts above mentioned, asserting that he believed COLLINS and wife had robbed him and asking for a warrant for their arrest. The Judge issued the warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable BROWN for execution.

Ex-Mayor Harper—Meeting of the Employes of Harper & Brothers.

A meeting of the employes of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. HENRY MARSH presiding, and GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY acting as Secretary, to express their grief for the death of Mr. JAMES HARPER, and their sympathy with the bereaved family. Mr. MARSH opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks. H. M. ALDEN, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and A. H. GUERNSEY, editor of *Harper's Magazine*, also spoke in connection with the objects of the meeting, after which resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow and regret felt at the decease of Mr. HARPER, and tendering to his immediate family, and to the surviving brothers of the firm, heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss.

Celebration at Dr. Chapin's Church.

The annual celebration of the Sunday School of the Church of the Divine Paternity, better known as Dr. CHAPIN's, took place last evening before a very crowded audience. At the commencement, a voluntary on the organ was performed by Mr. C. A. MUNGER, followed by an opening address by Miss MARY E. GRIFFITHS. Dialogues, songs, declamations, stories and recitations then took place, all of which were well selected and well rendered. Miss ANNIE G. BULLWINKLE performed a piano solo, and Miss NEWBOULD, the young soprano of the church choir, sang an aria by STIGELLI. She also sung in a burlesque play entitled "Church Music in 1890."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Tuesday DENNIS FLEMING, a carman, proceeded to the foot of Chambers-street, North River, to get a load of leather, when another man drove up and ordered FLEMING to get out of his way. FLEMING declined to do so until he had obtained a load. JAMES BARNES, a dock hand in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, interfered and assaulted FLEMING with a handspike, and dealt him such a blow on the head as reduced him to a state of insensibility. BARNES was arrested and discharged by Justice DOWLING, owing to a misstatement of the facts. FLEMING was carried home to No. 14 Ridge-street, where he remains in a critical condition.

Coroner KEENAN took cognizance yesterday of the case of GEO. W. CONKLIN, the man who was drowned the night previous, as already reported. It appears that when the deceased fell into the creek he called for help, when his wife ran to his assistance. He told her to get a cotton hook and throw him a rope. In a few moments CONKLIN called out, "Never mind, MARY; I'm going. Good bye, take care of the children." He then sank beneath the surface.

LOUISA WEISSCHEIMER, a child two and a half years of age, and living at No. 357 West Thirty-fifth-street, was run over last evening in Thirty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, by a wagon in charge of JOSEPH NEIMANN, and was instantly killed. NEIMANN was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of an inquest which will be held by Coroner KEENAN this morning.

The first annual banquet of the Geo. T. Trimble Association took place at the Astor House last evening. JOHN V. HARRIOTT presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. HOLMES, TOOKER, KIRBY, GALLAHER, LARRAMORE, S. A. KIRBY, BEERS, ADAMS, and BOSSON.

The Myrtle Coterie, a pleasure organization, gave its first social party last night at Trenor's Lyric Hall in Sixth-avenue. There was a large attendance, fine music, much beauty and great enjoyment.

The question of reconciliation between the Typographical Union and the employing printers yet remains undecided. Several meetings have taken place of late between committees from each body, but no complete understanding has been arrived at. It is to be hoped that an arrangement may soon be effected.

An unknown man, apparently about 70 years of age, wearing a black coat and Kossuth hat, entered car No. 116 of the Belt Line yesterday, at Thirty-ninth-street, and died soon after.

Hon. Mr. CAULDWELL, Senator from Westchester County, was reelected Supervisor of Morrisania, on Tuesday evening, for the thirteenth time.

PAUL DU CHAILLU will lecture on "Adventures in the Cannibal Country" this evening at 8 o'clock, in the church corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.

In a description of the Cornell Reading-room, which was recently published, we inadvertently said that this excellent enterprise was commenced and supported by Mr. W. W. CORNELL, the President of the City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of this City. The credit really belongs to Mr. ROBERT KEYSER, Mr. CORNELL's son-in-law.

The steamer *New Champion* commenced her regular trips for Catskill yesterday. The *Thomas Powell* commences her trips to-day.

A sale of unclaimed plunder was held at the Central Police office yesterday morning. The prices realized were good, and in most cases exceeded the value of the articles.

There will be a public meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Madison-avenue Church, corner Thirty-first-street, for the purpose of establishing a home for the aged and infirm of the Baptist denomination.

SAMUEL WILSON, of No. 70 Third-avenue, last evening fell down the basement stairs at his residence, and dislocated his knee pan. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Pumping on Murray Hill.
The Ericsson Pumping Engine having been greatly improved and made perfectly reliable and noiseless, is offered as the most economical and easily-managed means of raising water obtainable. It has been in successful operation for ten years in many houses on the Hill. Prices reduced. Office No. 164 Duane-st.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.
Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 836 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

For a Sure Cure of Rheumatism and Gout, try Dr. CARNAHAN'S SPECIFIC, sold by JAMES C. WELLS & CO., No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Furniture Coverings.—New Spring styles, with specialities, wholesale or RETAIL, at the CURTAIN store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st. FURNITURE STORE, No. 861 Broadway, near Amity-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Bridal Flowers and Veils.—A SPECIALITY.—New styles, rich and elegant, just received. A. BEAITEAU & CO., formerly Holderman's, 24 Bond-st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

MARRIED.

ATKINS—DUNHAM.—On Tuesday, March 30, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Paddock, THOMAS B. ATKINS to LIZZIE J. DUNHAM, all of Brooklyn.

CHESTER—RUDD.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, ALBERT HUNTINGTON CHESTER to ALLIE S., daughter of Joseph Rudd, Esq.

CLARKSON—DE PEYSTER.—On Monday, March 29, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, BAYARD CLARKSON to ELLA L., daughter of James de Peyster.

DUNHAM—BRISTOL.—On Wednesday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., HENRY DUNHAM, JR., of Abington, Mass., to ELLA, eldest daughter of T. M. Bristol, Esq. No cards.

FARRAGUT—METCALFE.—On Tuesday, March 30, at Grace Church, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Lieutenant LOYALL FARRAGUT, U. S. Army, to GERTRUDE, daughter of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, of this City.

JAY—POST.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, assisted by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, PETER AUGUSTUS JAY to JULIA, daughter of Alfred C. Post, M. D.

MATHEWS—LYON.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Gilbert S. Lyon, Esq., by Rev. David Tesse, Mr. CHAS. S. MATHEWS, of Titusville, Penn., to ROSE A., daughter of Osmond C. Lyon, of the former place.

☞ Titusville, Petroleum Centre and Chicago papers please copy.

SAWTELLE—MUNROE.—In Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, March 30, 1869, by Rev. Wm. S. Langford, CHARLES G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., to ALICE CHESTER, daughter of Edmund S. Munroe.

THOMPSON—LADD.—On Tuesday, March 30, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Jas. S. Spencer, ANDREW L. THOMPSON, of New-York, to BLANCHE, daughter of Wm. F. Ladd, Esq., of Tarrytown, N. Y.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Wednesday, March 31, SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 145 West 47th-st.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

BAHLMAN.—The members of D Company, 71st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., are hereby ordered to assemble at the Company Armory this (Thursday) afternoon at 12½ o'clock, in citizens' dress, white gloves, to attend the funeral of our late comrade in arms, private ALOIS BAHLMAN. By order of Captain WM. H. BENJAMIN.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, March 30, GILBERT B. BROOKS, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, March 30, LOUISA YELLOTT, daughter of John J. and Almira L. Brown, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Yellott, Main-st., Rahway. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 9:15 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

BOYD.—On Tuesday morning, March 30, after a short illness, EDWARD JAMES, son of Edward A. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 3 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Advent, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., without further invitation.

CRAIG.—At Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 31, HECTOR M. CRAIG.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance upon the arrival of the morning express train from New-York.

DEMING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 31, MARY, widow of the late Frederick Deming, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE LANCEY.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 30, at the residence of her son, in this City, FRANCES, widow of Right Rev. William H. de Lancey, late Bishop of Western New-York, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives, connections and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Calvary Church, 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Friday morning next at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

DOUGLASS.—On Monday morning, March 29, suddenly, GEORGE DOUGLASS, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 West 18th-st., on Thursday at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

FARLEY.—On Wednesday, March 31, 1869, DAVID FARLEY, aged 85 years.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 51 Front-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 28, at 6 A. M., LIZZIE, the beloved wife of Captain A. W. Giles, and only child of Wm. A. and Susan Westerband, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Nos. 132 and 133 Fulton-st., this day, (Thursday,) April 1, at 3 P. M.

HANNIGAN.—On Wednesday, March 31, CHARLES HANNIGAN, in the 40th year of his age, son of the late Dominick and Anne Hannigan, of the townland of Shanarraragh, County Tyrone, Parish of Donamore, Ireland.

The friends of his brother-in-law, John MacLaughlin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, and also the members of Bricklayers No. 2 [illegible], Brooklyn district, from his late residence, No. 5 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

JOYCE.—In Brooklyn, MARY CAREY JOYCE, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends of her husband, of her brother, Patrick H. Carey, and of the family, are respectfully notified that the funeral will take place from No. 46 Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

KILPATRICK.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, March 30, JACOB R. KILPATRICK, son of Robert and Martha Kilpatrick, aged 16 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 82d-st. and 3d-av.

LANE.—On Monday, March 29, RICHARD HOYT LANE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 229 East 32d-st., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock.

POST.—On Monday, March 29, suddenly, at Chester, Penn., JOHN J., son of William and Mary A. J. Post, of Great Neck, L. I., aged 18 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Jacquer, No. 40 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Sunday, March 28, after a painful illness, JOHN PETTIGREW, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Robert and John W., and of his sons-in-law, Charles Cole and J. H. Weeks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 244 5th-av., on Thursday, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, March 29, THOMAS F. RICHARDS, aged 61 years.

Funeral from No. 24 Cranberry-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ROMAINE.—On Wednesday, March 31, of paralysis, ELIZA, wife of Nicholas R. Romaine, aged 66 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the church, corner of 4th and Perry sts., without further notice.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his late residence, No. 55 West 49th-st., ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Friday, April 2, at 12 o'clock. The relatives, friends and medical profession are respectfully invited to attend.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 30, at her late residence, No. 122 Dean-st., CATHERINE M., widow of the late James Sullivan, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son, James, and of her son-in-law, James H. Mullarky, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, March 31, after a lingering illness, SARAH COFFIN TAYLOR, wife of Asher Taylor, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 32 Washington-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment on Sunday, April 4, from the residence of Mrs. Joseph D. Taylor.

VAUGHAN.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, March 29, of disease of the heart, RICHARD VAUGHAN, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 180 Henry-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VAN HORNE.—At Blooming Grove, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Monday, March 29, FRANK P., youngest son of Cornelia V. R. and the late John L. Van Horne, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Lafayette, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—At Gravesend, L. I., on Monday, March 29, ANNA STRIKER, wife of James A. Williamson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Gravesend, without further invitation.

WHITEBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 30, GEORGE WHITEBY, aged 62 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's M. E. Church, West 53d-st., on Friday, April 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES of CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS. Our entire stock marked down and in plain figures.

DINNER SETS.

RICHLY DECORATED, $175, reduced to $125. [illegible]

GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINES, very cheap. CUT TUMBLERS $1 per dozen. Also, a choice assortment of GAS FIXTURES. In GLASS, BRONZE and ORMOLU. Please call and examine goods and prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF HUNTER'S POINT (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS.
E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.
LAWRENCE & OAKLY will sell, by order of the East River Ferry Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
SEVENTY-ONE FINE LOTS, each 25x100 feet, fronting on Ferry, Front, West 2d, West 4th and West avenue, at Hunter's Point, (Long Island City, Queens County,) directly opposite 34th-st., New-York.
The location of this splendid property, as one of the most important, thriving, accessible and convenient points in the vicinity of this City, must certainly arrest the attention of capitalists, business men and manufacturers. Water of immense depth at its docks, with steam and horse railroads running in every direction. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending April 3 will close at this Office as follows, viz.:

On TUESDAY at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and G, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:45 A. M.

On WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 7:40; C and G, 7:25; D and E, 7:10; F and G, 7:15 A. M.

On THURSDAY at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and G, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:45 A. M.

And on SATURDAY at 7 A. M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 5:50; C and G, 5:40; D and E, 5:35; F and G, 5:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

JUST RECEIVED AT JOHN F. HENRY'S, No. 21 Park-Row,
10 Cases Lubin's assorted perfumes, genuine.
10 Cases German Colognes, genuine.
15 Cases Coudray's and Violet's Goods.
5 Cases Pinaud's and Rimmel's Perfumes.
10 Cases Low's B. W. Soaps.
10 Cases Ursina and Arctosine.
10 Cases Yeaburg's ass't. Perfumes and Pomades.
Full assortment Fancy Goods, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Hair Oils, Cosmetiques, &c. &c.
☞ Will remove 1st of May to extensive premises, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD and cures SCROFULA and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Recommended by the medical faculty and many thousands of our best citizens. For testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year. Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 31 Exchange-place, Baltimore, Md. For sale by JNO. F. HENRY, No. 8 Park-row, New-York.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City—the "NEW-YORK DENTAL INSTITUTE," by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 6th-av. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris, Crosby, Campbell and Smith, and Drs. Bulkley, Ranny, Pond, and others. Beautiful sets of Teeth on GOLD $20; PLATINA $20; Coralite $10 and $15.

THE SALE OF STANDARD FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors, bookcases, &c., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the residence of the late Judge Robertson.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

MONEY ADVANCED IN SUMS OF $5 TO $5,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, 860 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. XVIII. NO. XXXVI. (SPRING NUMBER,) NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
I. DIOGENES, THE CYNIC.
II. THE TURKO-GREEK QUESTION.
III. BERANGER AND HIS SONGS.
IV. SUCCESSIVE CONQUESTS AND RACES OF ANCIENT MEXICO.
V. COLUMBIA COLLEGE. (Some Comparisons.)
VI. THE RULING CLASS IN ENGLAND.
VII. CELTIC MUSIC.
VIII. PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS CABINET.
IX. NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
Various plans for making money, by imposing on public credulity, are unmasked, or more. Insurance, genuine and spurious, is fairly and fearlessly discussed. In the course of this disquisition, a parenthetical explanation of the present scarcity of American books fit to be read, is "respectfully submitted." Subscription, $5 a year, in advance.
The "Review" may be had from agents in all parts of the United States and British America. General agents, American News Company. Subscription, $5 a year, in advance. A specimen copy sent by the editor to any part of the country on receipt of $1 50.
EDW. I. SEARS, LL.D., Editor and Proprietor, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the above Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY A. RAYMOND, President.

GEO. H. SHELDON, MORRIS FRIEDSAM, Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday was perhaps scarcely as firm as on Tuesday, yet it was undoubtedly better than on the previous days. There were present many persons who evidently came for information, who were perhaps not quite prepared to buy, but who were looking for chances for investment. The entire absence of the speculative element was everywhere noticeable, and the salesroom presented a sober, solid appearance. Of course, after the serious decline of last week it will take some days for the market to rally and become even reasonably firm, but the indications now are that it will quickly recover, and again gain the confidence of business men.

One idea is yet to be surrendered. Persons offering property for sale seem to ignore the tight money changes and to expect as high prices as when the excitement was at its height. They cannot reconcile themselves to the belief that the time for obtaining outrageous prices has passed, and that for the future they must be content to receive about what their property is worth. They accordingly instruct the auctioneer that unless a certain price, always too great, is reached, they will not let the property go. The result is—no sale. This is an error which will in time correct itself. Meanwhile the public must be content to see a few pieces of property knocked down, but not sold, and they can afford to let such pieces pass. Others equally desirable will be offered without restriction, and quite enough of this class will be offered to supply the legitimate demand.

The regular auctioneers anticipate a better day to-day than yesterday, and the supposition seems quite a fair one. The sales are varied, and embrace several pieces of really valuable property.

The sales for to-day are as follows: Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell the two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 129 Forsyth-street, the four-story brick house and lot No. 14 Doane-street, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 16 Christopher-street, the two-story and attic brick house No. 16 Gay-street, the two a half story brick house and lot No. 79 Grand-street, also several pieces of up-town improved and unimproved property and the three-story and basement store and dwelling No. 69 Sackett-street, Brooklyn.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell the valuable property, Nos. 36 and 37 Chatham-street, premises No. 184 Water-street. The three-story brick house and lot No. 46 Third-avenue, lots on Seventh-avenue and at Hunter's Point, and several pieces of property on Hudson, Worth and George streets.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell several pieces of up-town and Brooklyn property.

Messrs. WICKHAM & LITTLE have a sale of 111 lots in Brooklyn-avenue, Furnald and Weeler streets, near Prospect Park and East New-York-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. D. M. SEAMAN will sell the two-story brick house and lot, No. 222 Madison-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

[illegible]

By Bleecker, Son & Co.

[illegible]

By Jas. M. Miller.

[illegible]

By Wickham & Little.

[illegible]

By Johnson & Miller.

[illegible]

By Joseph Mellon.

[illegible]

By Jos. Donaldson.

[illegible]

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

[illegible]

By Geo. Lamphier.

[illegible]

By Geo. Ehrhardt.

[illegible]

By Geo. Ehrhardt.

[illegible]

*By Geo. Ehrhardt

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STRIEFELDER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Striefelder, bankrupt, of the City of New-York, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 48 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HAYNES, bankrupt.—No. 3,113.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Haynes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL H. CHANDLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Nathaniel H. Chandler, of the town of Dover Plains, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KENDALL, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Kendall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Leighton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOULDING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Goulding, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FOLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas Foley, of the town of Cornwall, in said District, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said District, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. GREELEY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Charles A. Greeley, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MEAD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Henry B. Mead, of the village of Montiselle, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, March 20, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. STONE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William C. Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 48 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1869.
mh21-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX GABRIEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Max Gabriel, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1869.
mh21-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOULDING, bankrupt.—No. 3,122.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Goulding, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 48 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CROMMELIN, bankrupt.—No. 3,083.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Crommelin, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 48 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh18-lawtwTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER TURNBULL, EDWARD SLADE and WILLIAM TURNBULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alexander Turnbull, of Baltimore, Md., and Edward Slade and William Turnbull, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, doing business as Slade, Turnbull & Company, who were on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JARVIS SLADE, Assignee.
No. 160 Franklin-st., City of New-York.
apl-lawtwTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD FRIEDLANDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And notice is hereby given that the examination of the said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, 19th March, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
apl-lawtwTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PASCHAL E. TURNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And notice is hereby given that the examination of the said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
apl-lawtwTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And notice is hereby given that the examination of the said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
apl-lawtwTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEEMON FRIPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Leemon A. Fripp, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 8, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
apl-lawtwTh

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Dated the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRIS BETHSELLIS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh18-lawtwTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Retail Business

TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING

BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

TO

Wholesale Buyers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

RECEIVED BY

STEAMERS CITY OF PARIS,

WESTPHALIA, SIBERIA,

AND

EUROPE.

Canal-st., Corner of Mercer.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES:

No. 40 Dunnell., No. 703 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 194 and 196 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 5th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery.

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

AT BOTH OUR STORES

Ladies will find the largest assortment of FRINGES, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, very low.

BONALDSON & MEARES,

No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.,

and No. 188 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Wholesale only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.

Trimmings for undergarments.

BLGES'S, Nos. 489 and 491 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY, this day, at No. 577 Broadway, up stairs. Grand display. Palmer bonnets and millinery materials. Reduced prices this Spring. Elegant bonnets, pattern hats and trimmings.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 656 BROADWAY.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR SPRING SALES, 1869,

Suitable to every style of FURNISHING, RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH, prior to removal to No. 736 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNECAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,

No. 624 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

Established 1820.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and HALL FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

HOTELS.

THE SPRINGLER HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE,

NEW-YORK.

F. H. ORVIS, Proprietor.

Suites of rooms for families or permanent guests.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....Dazes.....SATURDAY, April 3
VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont.SATURDAY, April 17
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....SATURDAY, May 1
ST. LAURENT.....Lehidec.....SATURDAY, May 15
FERRIERE.....Ducouedic.SATURDAY, May 29

Rates of passage (gold in gold, coin included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers travelling by this line will save money by purchasing from the Company at Paris, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broad-way.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Splendid Clyde-built steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA.....April 10 | ANGLIA.....April 24
INDIA.....April 10 | IOWANIA.....May 1
UNITED KING'M.April 17 | COLUMBIA.....May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, $75 (Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $80) and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30. Through tickets to Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA.....SATURDAY.....April 3
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 14
SAMARIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 14
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 21
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

HIBERNIA.....April 1 | SAMARIA.....April 22
TARIFA.....April 15 | TRIPOLI.....April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....April 14, at 6 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....2,325 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,500 tons.....April 28, at 6 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,365 tons.....May 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.
Saloon and Staterooms on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

and monthly thereafter, till the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. | From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....$30, Currency | Steerage.....$35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, April 3, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax.)
.....Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....35
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....40

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....20 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | Steerage.
Outside. $275 | Inside. $225 | $100 | $75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving April 20 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. Also, facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. CHARLES HALL, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 5, foot of Wall-st., East River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. VAN SICE.....April 15

For freight or passage apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 27,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 5 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA-CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 North River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamer

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARING.....May 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

BIENVILLE,

J. B. BAKER, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 38 North River on

SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows.....April 10

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Saluria, Port Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTEZ.....NELSON.....Saturday, April 3
MARIPOSA.....KENNEL.....Saturday, April 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, will sail THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail April 6.

THE SCHEMES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,

FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS,

Compiled and published by the American Shipmasters' Association, is now ready. Applications for subscription to the book to be addressed to

E. C. BOOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 23 Liberty-st.

All other communications to
J. H. UPTON, No. 61 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 56 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 16 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 6 and 8 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable for travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, 193 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Brooklyn at 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 12 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 1 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 6:45 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connecting with boats to Hunnewell. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

3 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Train, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) to New-Hamburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train, sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Hackensack, Paterson and Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., Express Mail; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change, in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's office, Nos. 241, 207 (corner 23d-st.) and 225 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. BIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Albany with Express for Buffalo and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South shore line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western express trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping car attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving Chatham at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 10:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, 4:30 P. M.; express for Babylon, 5 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:45, and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monday. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEHAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

REVISED

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from New-York at 8 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M. in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSI

[illegible]

We come, next, to the article of salt, concerning the advance in the price of which, and the extent to which such advance imposes a tax upon the people, there has been even more discussion than in the case of flour. The new evidence under this head, to which I would ask attention, is no less interesting than important.

On the 13th of February a meeting was held at the rooms of Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting about "the proper means to be employed for the development of the South," at which meeting there were present Hons. W. D. KELLEY, J. K. MOORHEAD, HENRY L. CAKE, and others. Among the speakers was Hon. JOHN POOL, United States Senator from North Carolina, who gave an interesting account of the fisheries on the coast of that State. He stated that "the average catch of herring during the season—i. e. from the 1st of March until the middle of May—was about 70,000 or 80,000, and about 200 shad; but frequently as high as 100,000 herring, and sometimes 200,000 herring and 1,000 shad are captured at a single haul. These are packed in barrels and transported sometimes to Philadelphia, but more frequently to Baltimore." "The fishing in these waters," continued Mr. POOL, "is a matter of great importance since the war, although it is scarcely attended with as much profit as prior to that period. This is accounted for by the fact that labor commands higher wages, and the cost of twine and salt has been largely increased. Salt, which could be bought for 18 and 20 cents before the war, now costs from 60 to 70 cents a bushel, and twine has risen in the same proportion. Turk's Island salt, from the West Indies, is indispensable for curing the fish properly."

The next item of evidence, bearing upon the question at issue, to which I would ask your attention, is in respect to the subject of rents. Since the publication of your speech, a prominent real estate agent in Philadelphia has kindly furnished me with a table showing the comparative rents and valuation of houses in 1860 and 1869 in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania now represented by you in Congress. The table embraces a list of twenty-six houses, nearly all low-priced dwellings valued in 1860 at $2,500 and under, and rented at that time, mainly to laboring men, at from $8 to $16 per month. The following abstract of the table clearly exhibits the advance in the rents of these same houses since 1860:

	Aggregate rent per month 1860.	1869.	Increase.	Inc'e per cent.
Five houses, (1 at $8, 2 at $9, 2 at $10,) renting at	$46 00	$102 00	$56 00	121.74
Seven houses, (1 at $11, 5 at $12, 1 at $14,) renting at	85 00	190 00	105 00	123.53
Nine houses, (2 at $13, 5 at $15, 2 at $16 67,) renting at	143 34	325 00	181 67	126.74
Five houses, (1 at $16, 2 at $20, 2 at $25,) renting at	108 00	265 00	157 00	145.37
Twenty-six houses	$382 34	$882 00	$499 67	130.69

It will therefore appear, from an inspection of this table, that those houses which rented at the lowest rate, and as such were occupied by ordinary mechanics and laborers, who constitute the bulk of the population of a great city, exhibited an average increase of rents of over 120 per cent. in 1869, as compared with 1860; while only in a single case, viz., that of the dearest tenement, which rented for $9 per month in 1860 and at $14 per month in 1869, was the increase less than 120 per cent. On the other hand, the advance in these expensive houses was still greater, averaging over 135 per cent.; one having advanced from $20 to $50 per month, another from $25 to $60, and a third from $25 to $75. Taking the whole list, which is said to represent fairly the rental value of the houses of the laboring classes of your district, the general advance in rents was over 130 (130.69) per cent. in 1869, as compared with the rents paid for the same tenements in 1860.

The official report of the "Guardians of the Poor" in the City of Philadelphia seems to afford another complete demonstration of your want of acquaintance with the topics on which you have assumed to speak with authority. Thus, for example, you will find, by referring to their report submitted in 1868, page 25, that the apparent increase in the price of the following supplies, viz.: beef, mutton, [illegible] and white sugar, molasses, and dry goods purchased for the poor in the year 1867, over the price paid for similar supplies in 1860, was 213¾ per cent., or making allowance for the varying proportion of articles consumed, 95 per cent. It should also be borne in mind that this percentage represents the increase in what may be presumed to be the cheapest and most ordinary forms of the above commodities, purchased for the most part at wholesale, and in large quantities.

It is well known that day-labor employed by the United States Government is paid at the highest rates of the trade and class to which it belongs, and yet the comparative prices paid to skilled workmen employed on the "Treasury Extension," Washington, in 1861 and 1868, show that the wages of these persons have increased on an average only 33½ per cent.

In the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the average advance in the wages paid in 1868-9, in the "carding" department, omitting overseers, was 50 per cent.; in the "spinning" department, 53 per cent.; in the "dressing" department, 75 per cent.; in the "weaving" department, 60 per cent. In the repair shop of the same corporation the average advance in the wages of mechanics was 40 per cent., of overseers in all the departments, 35 per cent.

In different branches of mechanical industry in the City of Lowell, the advance in the wages of machinists, carpenters and blacksmiths was 50 per cent.; of stone cutters, 100 per cent., and of stone and brick masons, 75 per cent.; while the advance in the price of the leading articles of domestic consumption in the cities of Lowell and Lawrence, for the years 1868-9, over 1860, (making no allowance for the varying ratios of quantities used,) is somewhat in excess of ninety (91.65) per cent., but if the average be proportioned to the relative importance of the several articles entering into consumption—the quantity and value of flour and meat consumed, for example, being disproportionate to the quantity of sugar, coffee and firewood—the advance would be found to stand at even a much higher figure.

The individual experience of workmen throughout the country, as represented in letters received from them, support this position fully. In one of these communications the writer says:

"My weekly expenses [illegible] fuel and rent, amounted to $3 61; the same articles to-day cost me $6 67; [illegible] Wages in 1860, $10 per week; in 1868, $13; advance 30 per cent. In round numbers, then, my expenses per month in 1860 were [illegible], leaving balance for clothing and incidentals, $25 [illegible], or $300 per annum for five of us. My expenses now are $28 75 per month, or more than 100 per cent. advance, leaving me but $4 25 per month, or about $51 per year for clothing and incidentals."

The evidence respecting the condition of the working people in the large cities of the eastern section of our country, receives the full indorsement of Mr. HORACE GREELEY. Thus, in a recent published communication on the condition of labor in New-York, Mr. GREELEY says:

"The supposed excess of wages in cities is fallacious and misleading. The inevitable cost of living in cities, especially this one, is far higher than is or well can be realized in the country. A family of four persons can hardly live decently in less than three rooms, and the rent of three tolerable rooms here would absorb the entire wages of an average workman in the country. When everything eaten, drunk, (except water,) or worn, must be bought [illegible] at high prices, the cost of living [illegible] and saving by men of family very difficult. Our mechanics who are single and have only themselves to support, ought to deposit at least a third of their wages in some savings bank each pay-day, though very few of them do so. They might save, but they do not; those who have families to support rarely do better than to pay their way. Only very able, very energetic, or very frugal persons save money in a great city."

It is curious to note here the close correspondence between these conclusions of Mr. GREELEY and what he had previously called the juggled statements of the Commissioner on the same subject, which latter read as follows:

"The single man or woman, working for his or her support alone, is in the receipt of a rate of wages from which savings may be made equal, or greater than ever before. Unmarried operatives, therefore, gain; while those who are obliged to support their own families in hired tenements lose."

EXPERIENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

It will be observed that the above evidence relative to the comparative prices of wages and commodities is based upon the record of experiences in large cities mainly. To prove, however, that the condition of affairs is the same in the sparsely populated districts of the eastern sections of the country, the detailed results of an investigation recently instituted in the town of North Brookfield, Mass., are herewith submitted. This town, situated in the central portion of the State, and at a distance from any railroad or dense centre of population, is the seat of a somewhat extensive boot and shoe industry, employing about a thousand hands, male and female, and constituting, apart from agriculture, the main dependence for occupation to the local population. The investigation was made for the purpose of testing the conclusions of the Commissioner, by a well-known citizen of the town, Hon. AMASA WALKER, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the entire fairness and accuracy of the statements.

The rates of labor were obtained from direct inquiry of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing concern in the State, and the prices of commodities were ascertained by a personal examination of the books of one of the principal dealers.

The result of the inquiry by Mr. WALKER demonstrates that while the average advance in the price of labor between the years 1860 and 1868 was not than 33 per cent., the advance in the cost of the commonest necessaries of life was nearly 60 per cent. Rents in North Brookfield have greatly increased, but to what precise extent cannot be so readily ascertained as in the case of commodities. The advance cannot be less than about 65 per cent.

Fuel has advanced—say, wood from $5 to $7 per cord, coal from $7 to $10 per ton—an average of about 60 per cent.

A recent report of the Oneida Community of New-York shows a constant increase in the cost of living for several years, until for the past year (1868) it averaged $1 59 per week for the simple raw material required for each person. In this Community, all supplies not raised on the ground, as well as the material for all clothing, are purchased in quantities at wholesale prices, thus effecting a considerable saving over and above what is generally practicable among individuals not thus associated. In the Connecticut branch of the Community the average total expense of each individual was $4 55. It does not appear, furthermore, that the Community people live any more generously, or have any more of the refinements and elegances of life, than the great mass of the people in New-York and New-England ten years ago.

Let us now apply the lesson of this experience. On an average, every American workingman who is married may be supposed to support four persons besides himself. Supposing the cost to be the same as in the Community—and it probably must be more, under retail prices, to secure the same degree of comfort—it will require nearly $25 ($22 75) per week. It is a pertinent question—How large a proportion of American workmen earn that amount? How many do not obtain more than two-thirds as much?

The Commissioner, from an inability to obtain sufficient reliable evidence, did not claim in his report, that the conclusions arrived at in respect to prices and the condition of labor throughout the Eastern and Middle States, applied equally and coextensively at the West. So far, however, as such evidence has been furnished, it tends to show that like causes have everywhere tended to produce like effects.

COMPARATIVE DEMAND FOR LABOR IN 1860 AND 1868.

But I am well aware that you will endeavor to answer this new evidence, as you answered the evidence presented in the report, by the assertion that labor is immeasurably better employed at the present time than it was in 1860. This answer, however, is far more specious than correct. The war, by the diversion of large numbers of men to the army, created in many departments of industry a deficiency of skilled workmen which has not to this day been fully supplied. If, therefore, certain specialties of industry in certain sections were taken as the standard, it might be made to appear that labor is more fully employed in 1868 than it was in 1860. There has been, furthermore, a large increase in what may be termed manufacturing production since 1860, as well as a large increase of population; consequently, the specific number of laborers of all kinds employed throughout the Northern States is unquestionably much larger than 1860. But that labor, considered generally, skilled and unskilled, "is now immeasurably more fully employed" than in 1859 and in 1860, is an assertion not supported by any sufficient evidence, the two latter years having been, not as represented by you, among "the darkest periods ever seen by the laboring people of America," but really the two most prosperous years that the nation has ever experienced. Under this head I propose to submit some evidence.

The report of the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia shows that the net amount expended under their direction was $298,789 for the year 1855; $259,445 for 1859; $230,517 for 1860; and $426,966 for 1867. The number of persons reported as receiving outdoor relief in the City of Philadelphia, for the year 1868, was 104,549, as compared with 85,282 for the year 1867. The present population of Philadelphia may be estimated at about 750,000; of this number, 3,718 were inmates of the Almshouse on the 1st of January, 1868, and, as before shown, 104,549 persons received relief on account of poverty during the year. It therefore appears that during the year 1868, 108,260 (or one person out of every 14½ in the City of Philadelphia) were wholly or partially incapable of self-support;—a circumstance that does not tell strongly in favor of a great material prosperity on the part of the people!

All accounts, furthermore, agree that in the City of New-York the number of persons seeking employment, and the demands for relief on behalf of the poor, have never been so great as during the past Winter.

Mr. GREELEY, writing on this topic in January last, used the following most significant language:

"I estimate that there are at this moment half a million persons within sight of our City's steeples who are hungry and destitute, because they or their parents can find nothing to do."

The Secretary of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in a report of its operations of 1868, also calls attention to the evidences of increased destitution among all classes of workingmen, including skilled laborers and some professional men. He says:

"Notwithstanding the high wages for labor, the seemingly ample remuneration of industry have failed to put the laboring class in as favorable a position as they possessed before the advance of wages in [illegible]. The present large wages, compared with those [illegible], are consumed by the [illegible] cost of living, leaving a smaller margin for accumulation than when wages were lower."

"This Association has ample means of [illegible] day's experience of the truth of the facts set forth in Commissioner WELLS' report in regard to the [illegible] laboring and mechanic classes in this City. The purchasing power of their earnings is, in many cases, even with full employment, scarcely equal to their expenses, so that they have little or nothing in advance. Hence, when labor slacks or fails, they are brought [illegible]. This [illegible] explains how it is that so many of the temperate, frugal and industrious are brought into straits [illegible] both the capital and industry of the country are in a [illegible] progress and development."

From the same authority we also learn that although the past Winter has been exceedingly mild in the City of New-York, the distress has been greater than during the severe Winter of 1866-7; although the distress during this latter period had never then found a parallel in the experience of any previous years.

Several letters recently addressed to the Commissioner by leading manufacturers in various sections of the country, furnish further evidence in respect to the relative condition of labor and wages, which can be neither refuted nor ignored. One of the number, written by the Secretary of one of the largest corporations engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers in the State of Ohio, reads as follows:

OFFICE OF C. AULTMAN & CO.,
CANTON, Ohio, March 25, 1869.

In no year of our history as manufacturers, which covers the last thirteen years, have we [illegible] it to be true of all establishments in this City. The truth is, our resources are taxed by men asking for means to live until they can get employment, while others offer to work for their board. From present indications this condition of things may continue. I may add that we have enlarged our facilities for manufacturing, so that we employ nearly one hundred more men than ever heretofore. I. TOMNEY, Secretary.

Additional letters, similar to the one just quoted, were received from the City Point Machine Works of Boston; Colt's Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn.; Office of the General Superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company; W. G. ANGELL, President of the American Screw Company; CHICKERING & SONS, piano-forte makers, New-York; JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.; JOHN STEPHENSON & CO., car builders, New-York; the Morgan Iron Works, New-York; SMITH & WESSON, firearms manufacturers, Springfield, Mass.; Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, New-York, and many other large establishments.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

In respect to life insurance, the case is simply this: In 1859-'60 the system was comparatively new, and little understood throughout the country. There were also but comparatively few companies, and the majority of those were of recent organization. In 1867-'68, however, the system had been found by experience to be so profitable that companies were greatly multiplied—those of New-York alone having increased from eight in 1860 to thirty-four in 1868; while the competition for business has induced the employment of large numbers of agents, who, stimulated to effort by liberal commissions, scour the country in every direction, and by personal appeal and importunity, induce applications for policies. The attempt to deduce any inference from statistics of this character, tending to prove a material change for the better in the condition of the masses of the people during the period under consideration, is therefore on its face an absurdity. As well might you attempt to prove that the ratio of disease and mortality throughout the country had diminished, because of the unexampled sales by traveling agents of certain popular works on remedies and therapeutics. Besides, it seems that of those who take out policies of life insurance in the Eastern States, but a very small proportion belong to that class whose prosperity is the most sure index of the prosperity of the country, viz.: the class that work for day wages.

In like manner the statistics of savings banks are referred to by you at length, as showing a highly prosperous condition of the masses. Properly considered, however, they indicate a very different state of things. Thus the first, and almost the only fact which arrests the attention of a mere superficial observer, in examining these statistics, is a large apparent increase in deposits from 1860 to 1867 or 1868, and this fact you have taken great care shall not be overlooked. But an intelligent examination will at once show that a very great part of the apparent accumulation referred to is mere inflation. For example, let us take the case of Massachusetts, where the conditions for increase may be presumed to be especially favorable:

In 1860 the savings bank deposits in this State were........$45,054,000
In 1867, in currency, $80,431,000, or in gold at 135........59,578,000
Increase in seven years........$14,524,000

Or $4,087,000 less than simple interest (gold) for seven years on the aggregate deposits of 1860; that is to say, the deposits of 1860 were not made good in 1867, if we reckon only their simple natural increase at interest, or, in other words, it has been found that the sum in the possession of the depositors in 1867 (gold values) was far less than would naturally be expected in view of the sum they already had in 1860. It is evident that some cause had eaten into the accumulation which existed seven years previously, and had occasioned the withdrawal of portions of that accumulation. Of course it was to be expected that withdrawals would take place, but in an ordinary condition of affairs the new deposits would certainly equal those withdrawals, and in an advancing condition would greatly exceed them. We do not find this to be

[illegible] counterbalance withdrawals, and cleared nothing above their living in the years between 1860 and 1867, but had only left their then accumulated earnings untouched, they would have been very much better off than they are found to have been under the compound system of inflation and monopoly—the only kind of compounding which the poor people of this country may expect so long as the policy which you represent shall continue to prevail.

That the state of things noticed in respect to the deposits of the Massachusetts savings banks is entirely abnormal, judging from precedents, is conclusively shown by contrasting the average annual increase from 1850 to 1860 with the average from 1860 to 1867. Thus, from 1850 to 1860 the deposits increased at an average annual rate of 12½ per cent., (gold,) while from 1861 to 1867 the annual average was only 8¼ per cent. currency, or 4 1-12 per cent. gold. During the years 1859 and 1860, moreover, the very years you have described "as the darkest periods ever seen by the laboring people of America," the deposits in the savings banks—not only of Massachusetts, but of all the other States—increased in a ratio that has almost no precedent in the history of the country.

But I beg of you to observe, further, that if the swelling sum of $80,431,000—the amount of the currency deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts in 1867—were reduced to the proportions which it truly bears when compared with beef, bread, clothes or rent, which are mainly what a workingman wants money for, it would be found that the workingman's investment in a savings bank, under your régime, was very much like what Mr. JOHNSON wished a capitalist's investment in Government bonds to be, namely, no right to any interest, and a profound sense of thankfulness that even the principal was recoverable at the maturity of the promissory obligation. In order to render this fact perfectly apparent to you, let us subject to analysis the statistics of the savings banks of the State of New-York. By returns furnished me by the Bank Department at Albany, I find that the average per depositor in the New-York savings banks was—

Jan. 1, 1861, gold........$224 00
Jan. 1, 1868, currency........281 00

Let us, now, determine the comparative value of the average currency deposits of 1868, as measured in gold, and also in flour, meats, rents, board and commodities in general—the prices assumed for the latter being those which the evidence already submitted proves to have prevailed through the Eastern States during the years 1867-8:

281, currency, reduced to gold, (135)........$208
281, currency, reduced to flour rates, (190)........148
281, currency, reduced to rates for meats of all kinds, (185)........151
281, currency, reduced to rents, (185)........152
281, currency, reduced to prices for board, (175)........159
281, currency, reduced to the general average of prices in 1868, (178)........157

If we examine, also, the statistics of savings banks in Philadelphia, the results will prove to be not dissimilar. Thus, according to the returns of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the largest institution in that city, we find—

The average per depositor in January, 1861, gold, was........$182 00
The average per depositor in January, 1868, currency........280 00
Same reduced to gold, at 135, (lowest, not average rate)........155 00
Same reduced to flour rates (190)........110 00
Same reduced to rates for meat of all kinds (185)........113 00
Same reduced to rents (185)........113 00
Same reduced to prices for board (175)........120 00
Same reduced to general prices (178)........117 00

Even if the average advance since 1860 in the price of the commodities essential to the existence and comfort of workingmen has been only 50 per cent., as you say, the purchasing power of the average of individual deposits in the savings banks of the State of New-York would be only 187 in 1868 against 224 in 1861, and, for the City of Philadelphia, 140 as compared with 182.

If it be objected that it is not fair in this comparison to reduce currency to gold—or that a dollar is always a dollar—it seems certain that this objection cannot fairly be urged against a comparison of the purchasing power of the money on deposit at different periods in respect to other commodities than the precious metals. Otherwise what comparison, it may be asked, could have been instituted in case the present currency had depreciated to an equal extent with Confederate money? Is the quantity of depreciated money deposited in savings banks to be made the test of the prosperity of the people? If so, then the greater the depreciation the greater the prosperity.

There is one other point which examination of the statistics of the savings banks of Philadelphia reveals, which I commend to your consideration as of special interest. It is, that the increase in the number of depositors in that city has not kept pace with the increase of population. Thus, in the Safety Fund Savings Bank, the increase in the number of depositors from 1860 to 1868 was twenty-seven and a half per cent., while the population of the city during the same period is estimated to have increased from 565,000 to 750,000, or at the rate of nearly thirty-three per cent.

But interesting and conclusive as are the statements submitted in respect to savings banks, the story is yet but half told. Formerly the deposits in these institutions represented in great part the hard-earned accumulations of persons who were entirely dependent for support upon the wages received for the performance of daily manual labor—such as operatives in factories, day laborers, mechanics, needle women, clerks and small traders. Now, on the contrary, all the evidence tends to show that exactly the contrary condition of affairs has been established. Thus, for example, in the manufacturing City of Lawrence, Mass., with a population of 28,000, of whom 9,000 are operatives directly employed in the mills, 7,868 persons are returned as savings-bank depositors in that place for the year ending October, 1868; but of this number only one-fourth, we are officially informed, were operatives.

In short, the recent increase of savings bank deposits in the Eastern States is chiefly due to the fact that they are more lightly taxed than any other kind of invested property. This is well illustrated by the case of Massachusetts. Till within a year the tax on savings bank deposits in that State was only one-half of one per cent., and, as the investments of these institutions were profitable, being very largely in United States bonds and bank stocks, the depositor received a net interest of seven per cent. without risk or trouble. The consequence was that a new class of people, for whom the savings banks were never designed, and who had no right to avail themselves of their eleemosynary character, began to use them, and to deposit the largest sums which are permitted to draw interest. That amount in Massachusetts is required to be less than $1,000 standing to the credit of one person. But to avoid this, deposits are made in the names of the wife and minor children, until they often amount to several thousand dollars. More palpable violations of the law than this are also resorted to or permitted by some institutions, which, when the depositor's account reached the legal limit, allowed him to open another, and still another, in his own name, the pass-books being numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. The single fact, therefore, of a recent rapid accumulation in the deposits of savings banks "does not, of itself," to use the language of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts, in their report for 1867, "afford any evidence that they are performing the beneficial work expected of them."

REVIEW OF OTHER POINTS.

The claim you make that a much larger number of houses have been built in Philadelphia and Washington during the year 1868 than in 1860 proves nothing, if true, in respect to the general prosperity; inasmuch as the whole tendency of the present condition of affairs is to increase and build up the large cities, in a most unhealthy manner, at the expense of the country; and I would refer you, in contrast, to the large manufacturing town of Bridesburg, adjacent to Philadelphia, in which, I am informed on the highest authority, there has hardly been an instance since 1860 in which a house has been either built or bought by an operative employed in the local establishments.

There is also something of startling significance in the following assertions, which I take from a letter published by General H. K. OLIVER in his recent report (1868) to the Legislature of Massachusetts, "on the employment of children in factories," and which letter the Springfield *Republican*, an influential journal published in the heart of New-England, indorses "as a tolerably good description of what most of us have seen":

"Certain parties are called the great manufacturers of New-England, and they have been engaged as such for generations, yet the man or the family that has been in their employ, and come out of it with more than enough for a decent interment, is yet to be found."

The general system, as managed in connection with the factory store, is further characterized as producing this result, viz:

"A helpless crowd of workers, the oppression of low wages, inevitable poverty, and a disguised serfdom, a rich master, a poor servant, and a mean population. Such is the story of manufacturing in old England, and such is the story of manufacturing in New-England."—*Senate Document, No. 44, January, 1868.*

There is, however, in the harsh criticism which the report of the Commissioner has evoked from yourself and others, something more than appears upon the surface. The Commissioner, as the result of his investigations, which he claims, in behalf of himself and his assistants, were fairly conducted, and without reference to the support of any theory—presented facts and figures, which proved that, while the aggregate wealth of the country was increasing as rapidly as at any former period, the distribution was most unequal among the people; that, under a system of inflated currency and indiscriminate taxation, the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer; that the increase in the wages of the laborer had not been in proportion to the increase of his living; that the prices of all home products had been so advanced and maintained that exchange in kind for foreign commodities had become nearly impossible, thus restricting the employment of shipping and rendering the continued export of gold and obligations of indebtedness indispensable; and finally, that, under the plea of protection to American industry, special and onerous taxes had been levied on certain articles which required no protection, to the resulting profit of the few, but to the detriment of the many. Soon after the publication of his report, it became evident from

[illegible] a lower range of duties on certain articles—like pig-iron, salt and lumber, the raw materials for more extensive but less favored industries—could not long be averted. Such a movement, however, threatened the profits of many wealthy and powerful manufacturers, and left to their immediate representatives but two methods of procedure, viz.: either to directly disprove the statements of the Commissioner in reference to the profit of certain special interests, or indirectly to attack and so damage his reputation for truth, fairness and capacity as to deprive his deductions hereafter of all weight and influence with the public.

The former method has not been adopted. On the other hand, attention is sought to be diverted from the true issue by criticising the statements of the Commissioner in respect to wages, rents and the prices of commodities, although these matters chiefly concern the question of currency, and in them the Commissioner may be right or wrong without affecting the justice of his conclusions in respect to the influence of an excessive and indiscriminate tariff.

The attempt is also made to disparage the Commissioner by designating him a free trader; although, in his report, he most distinctly stated that investigation had led him to the conclusion "that a policy of moderate and judicious protection under the tariff is certainly, for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country;" and again, "that the requirements of the Government for revenue must certainly, for the present, necessitate so high an average of duties as to afford all that can be reasonably asked for on the grounds of protection."

Furthermore, it not having been found sufficient to resort to legitimate evidence, such as the statistics of savings banks, and the like, to disprove the capacity of the Commissioner for the discharge of his official duties, you have scrutinized with almost microscopic care the twenty-seven pages of closely-printed tables contained in the report, and having found one single paragraph, where, either in copying or proof-reading, the decimal point has been, through inadvertence, carried one place further to the right than was proper, you cite this (see page 19 of your speech) as conclusive "that no amount of evidence could give to the Commissioner's figures a character for respectability or weight of authority." As well might the Commissioner refer to a recent public statement of Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, (see Washington *Chronicle*, Feb. 22,) "that in one savings bank in the City of New-York, in the year 1867, between ninety and one hundred millions were deposited," as an evidence of the gentleman's want of acquaintance with his subject; when to do this would be most unfair, inasmuch as the fact, that the total aggregate deposits in all the savings banks of the City of New-York was on the 1st of January, 1867, only eighty-six millions, was too well known to admit of the idea of intentional misstatement on the part of any one.

In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the opportunity which your speech has afforded me of contributing something of additional information in respect to those great questions which so intimately concern the welfare of the whole people, and also of explaining some matters in connection with my late report which events have shown were liable to a misinterpretation. I am, yours, respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

The Confidence Game.

EDWARD BURKE, THOMAS CLELLAN, JOHN MIDDEN, JOHN BURNSIDE and EDWARD BONCHELL, came from Ogdensburg to this City on Tuesday, and formed the acquaintance of GEO. P. CLARK, who so well succeeded in gaining their confidence that he induced them to accompany him to Crook's Hotel in Chatham-street. CLARK promised to call again, and when he returned they informed him that they were going to California. He told his intended victims that he was acquainted with the Agent of the California Steamship Company, and could obtain their tickets below the usual rate. The proposed voyageurs gave him $70 each, and started with him to the office, when CLARK made an excuse to go across the street, when he ran away. The Police have been searching for the swindler without success.

The East River Bridge.

Brevet Major-Generals NEWTON, WRIGHT and KING met yesterday at Army Headquarters in Greene-street, as a Commission from Government to consider the feasibility of the East River bridge. They will meet daily for perhaps a month. The chief consideration will probably be the obstruction of the bridge to navigation. The Commission will doubtless be satisfied as to the feasibility of its construction and great utility.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 31—11 A. M.
Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 83½. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 24¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31—11 A. M.
The Cotton market opens firmer but not higher; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 27th inst., since the last report, have been [illegible] bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 30s. 6d. for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 31—11 A. M.
Linseed Oil, £29 10s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 31—1 P. M.
Consols, 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¼. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31—1 P. M.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese, 75s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of American fine.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 31.
Cotton opens at 147f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 141f. for Low Middling, afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 31—4:30 P. M.
Consols close at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 83¼. Stocks close quiet at 24¼ for Erie Shares, and 95¼ for Illinois Centrals.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 31.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87¼.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 31.
The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31—4:30 P. M.
The Cotton market is unchanged; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.
Spirits of Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 31—4:30 P. M.
PRODUCE—Tallow is dull at 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10@£10 [illegible] ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, March 31.
Petroleum 53½f.@54½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 31.
Cotton closed easier but not lower for stock on spot and to arrive.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 31.
The SUGAR market is steady; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8¼@8¾ reals per arroba for No. 12 D. S. EXCHANGE—on London, 21@21½ per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in gold, par@1 per cent. premium; short sight, 1@1½ per cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 31.
EXCHANGE on New-York quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Spring Extras, $5 [illegible]. WHEAT in fair demand for speculation; No. 2 at $1 11@1 12¼; No. 1 quiet at $1 16@1 17. CORN quiet and declined ¼c.@½c.; New, 54c.@54½c. OATS dull; No. 2 Fresh, 53c.@53½c. RYE steady and easier; No. 1 Fresh, $1 20¼; regular, $1 19. WHISKY dull; 88c. asked, 87½c. bid. LARD, 18c. Sugar-pickled HAMS in good demand; City, 16c.; Country, 15¼c.@15½c.; Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c.; buyer April, 12¼c.; Sweet-pickled SHOULDERS, 13c. Live HOGS dull; Common to Choice, [illegible]. CATTLE dull and easier, with a large supply; Cows, $5@$5 75; Shipping Steers, $7@$7 50. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 31.
TOBACCO—Small business doing; buyers and sellers apart. COTTON better; Middlings, 27½c. HEMP in light demand; Choice Undressed, [illegible]; Choice Dressed, [illegible]. FLOUR extremely dull; Superfine, [illegible]; Extras, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT in light demand; Good to Choice Fall Red, $1 40@$1 75; Fancy Red and Choice White, $1 80; Spring slow; No. 2, $1 15. CORN inactive and unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY very dull; Illinois and Minnesota Spring, [illegible]. RYE unchanged. WHISKY dull at 90c. PORK dull at [illegible]. BULK MEATS—Country Shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c. BACON very dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD flat. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. HOGS in light demand; Light, [illegible]; Medium Heavy, [illegible]. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON steady; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 3,150 bales; receipts, 1,377 bales; exports, 2,325 bales. GOLD, 132¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146¼; Commercial, [illegible]; New-York Sight, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 12c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES scarce; Prime, 70c.@75c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, [illegible]; Double Extra, $6 12; Treble Extra, $6 37. CORN advanced to 75c. OATS firmer; sales at 68c.@69c. BRAN unchanged. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK dull at $32. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD dull; tierce, 18¼c.@19c.; keg, 20c.@21c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 29c.; Gulf, 29c.@29½c. FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. WHEAT—Inferior very dull; sales, 3,000 bushels at unchanged prices. RYE very dull, but unchanged. CORN—Limited inquiry; sales, 4,000 bushels Yellow, at 88c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 84c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM, 17⅛c. for Crude, in bulk; [illegible] for Refined. GROCERIES inactive. COFFEE—Rio, 14¼c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. SUGAR dull; Cuba, 12c.@12¼c. for fair to good refining. MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado, 53c.@55c. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; [illegible] for White; [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50; 2,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 93, and 250 bushels inferior White Canada at $1 60. CORN very scarce, which causes an advance in prices; sales of small lots of No. 1 at $1 05. OATS held at 70c. for Western. BARLEY nominal; Canadian, [illegible]. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 63c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings nominally 28c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. WHEAT firm at [illegible] for Choice Red; [illegible] Pennsylvania. CORN steady; [illegible]. OATS steady. RYE steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY less firm at 92c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm; Middlings, 27½c. WHISKY unsettled; nominally 90c. [illegible] BULK MEATS unchanged; small lots of Sides sold at 14½c.; Shoulders held at 12¼c. BACON active—sales of Shoulders at 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c. LARD dull at 18½c. GOLD 131¼. EXCHANGE at par buying. MONEY in more demand.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected; sales 1 car Canada Amber at $1 50 in store. CORN dull; sales 10 cars New on the track at 80c., and 3 cars do. at 79½c. Old, 1 car in store at 80c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY a shade easier and very dull; sales, 2 cars Canada on track at $1 50; choice—1 car load on Central Railroad track sold at $2. PEAS, SEEDS, HIGHWINES, PORK and LARD unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 31.
TOBACCO—Sales 272 hhds. at $4 50 for Lugs; $20 for Black Wrappers. COTTON, 26¼c. MESS PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c. Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50. OATS, 65c.@66c. CORN, 65c.@75c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and quiet; Amber, $1 44¼, spot; $1 45, buyer April. CORN quiet and firm; No. 2, 69½c.; no grade, 65½c.; New, 67½c. OATS held 60c., with no buyers. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS small.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 08½. OATS dull and nominal. CORN steady and unchanged. RYE steady. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON dull and lower; Low Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; market opened at the outside and closed at the inside quotation; sales, 800 bales, including 600 bales after the close of the market yesterday; receipts, 271 bales; exports, none.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON firm at 28c.; receipts, 400 bales; exports, 300 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 78c. OATS, 65c.@67c. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 19½c.@20¼c. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, March 31.
Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 47c. RESIN in better demand at $1 82½@$2. Crude TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. TAR, $2 70. COTTON quiet at 28½c. for Low Middlings.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR steady; Superior, $7 50@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$9. WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 75; No. 1, $1 62. CORN advancing; sales at 70c.@71c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 520 bales; exports coastwise, 361 bales; sales, 200 bales; Middlings, 28c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON market quiet and steady; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 300 bales; Middlings, 27½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, March 31.
COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 500 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; receipts, 1,207 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 31.
FLOUR, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT firm at $1 65 for strictly Choice. Legal Tenders, 77½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 31.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 131⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. E.	Raining	[illegible]
Halifax	S. E.	Overcast	[illegible]
Portland	W.	Overcast	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	S. W.	Hazy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]
The reason why some merchants sell more goods than others is simply because their goods are what they are represented to be, and are sold at reasonable rates. And this is just the reason why KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, has so many patrons. He keeps all his old friends, and is continually adding to their number. The latest styles can always be found at his establishment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.
Saxonia........March 17..Hamburg..New-York.
Donau........March 20..Bremen..New-York.

FOR EUROPE.
Hecla........April 1..New-York..Liverpool.
Union........April 1..New-York..Bremen.
Atalanta........April 1..New-York..London.
City of New-York........April 3..New-York..Liverpool.
Cuba........April 3..New-York..Liverpool.
Europa........April 3..New-York..Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.
Arizona........April 1..New-York..Aspinwall.
Eagle........April 1..New-York..Havana.
Bienville........April 3..New-York..Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners........5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven........5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport........4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way........5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail........6 P. M.
South, Through........5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 31—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool*—Chas. T. White, Master Norman White, Miss Jones, Dr. Geo. R. Cutter, Miss Earle, Miss Daly, William Earle, Mrs. William Earle, J. W. Dickinson, Samuel Camp, Mrs. Samuel Camp, John Farley, Alfred Day, Master James Farley and nurse, Dr. A. H. Buck, James W. Converse, Edward Mitchell, M. M. Lloyd, F. W. Seward, Mrs. F. W. Seward.

MARCH 31—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—W. Lockhart, Robt. Forbes, Jas. Thomson.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 31—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Mr. Colt, Mr. McDowell, B. Cline, A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hueston, Mr. Jackson, E. Robinson, Jean E. S. Schotel, Mr. Mestipied, Mr. Bontsure, Miss Foster, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Spencer, Captain Jamison and family, Mr. Ladd.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Richard Gibson, United States Consul at Nuevitas, wife and two children, E. McElwell, U. S. N., Wm. McFall, Paymaster, Thos. F. Flood, U. S. N., E. R. J. Herera, J. C. Phillips, J. A. Dryfous, J. O. Halloran, R. Riado, E. H. French, J. De La Fera, Messrs. A. P. F. and R. Rodriguez, A. Gomero, Miss A. Cole, N. R. Chacon and family, J. Macias and lady, B. Pond, F. E. Spurone, C. G. Allega, Elisha Atkins, V. Herera, M. Karus, J. Govia and son, F. Patcher, J. Marzo, C. Artereh, C. Castellan, C. Delmonte and family, C. Del Postello and family, J. Macias, N. Rousset and family, N. Hermaid, A. Mefas, Josepha Rodergus, M. Vandewater, L. Bard.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Morning Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 24 | Moon rises.11 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 03 | Gov. Island.11 53 | Hell Gate... 1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 31.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool March 18, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 22, 165 miles W. of Fastnet, at 1:30 A. M., exchanged signals with an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, 245 miles W. of Fastnet, at 4:30 P. M., passed a National steamer bound E.; 23d, 651 miles W. of Fastnet, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 30th, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship The Queen, bound W.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool March 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 357 passengers to National Steamship Company. March 21, lat. 49 24 N., lon. 22 W., spoke ship Lillian, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Ardrossan, for Boston. 22d, lat. 49 34 N., lon. 27 34, spoke ship Maurice, (of Greenock,) bound E. 29th, lat. 41 28, lon. 66 20, spoke ship Lillie Warren, (of Boston,) from —— for Valparaiso. 30th, lat. 40 52, lon. 68 25, spoke ship Good Hope, from London, for New-York. 31st, 160 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke ship Susan Hinks, from Antwerp, for New-York.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool March 16, Queenstown 17th, and Boston 30th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, March 27, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. 29th inst., in lat. 31 30, lon. 77 40, passed a brig steering W.; showed white signal with letter W. 30th inst., at 2:35 P. M., lat. 33 37 N., lon. 74 30 W., passed apparently a brig on fire; [illegible]

Bark Elizabeth, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Allen, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brugulere & Aviles—vessel to [illegible].
Bark [illegible], (Dan.,) Clausen, Copenhagen [illegible] ds., via Plymouth, Eng., 30 ds., with barley to Funch, Meincke & Co.
Brig Joseph Howe, (of Halifax,) Tufts, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Brig Cleo, (of Halifax,) Marsh, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Brig C. Matthews, (of Bangor,) Lord, Cold Springs, for Boston.
Brig Lila, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) [illegible], Point a Petre, Guad., 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. [illegible] & Co. Had strong variable winds during the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Charles C. Warren, for [illegible], to load for New-York. Schr. John Atwood sailed 4 days previously for San Blas.
Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Whittier, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee and hides to C. J. Peniston & Co.
Brig Alvarado, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barrett, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. E. Brower—vessel to Geo. E. Brower—vessel to Peniston & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Martha, Iris and S. N. Haviland, for New-York.
Brig Agnes, (of Richmond, N. S.,) [illegible], Cienfuegos 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & [illegible]—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Garland, (of East Machias,) Libby, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; 24th inst., off Barnegat, experienced a heavy easterly gale, during which broke main-gaff, &c.; 30th inst., at 9:30 A. M., off Coney Island, was run into by the schr. Wm. Henry, stove boat, &c.; one of the crew, named Owen Hanley, of [illegible], N. Y., who was engaged reefing the mainsail at the time, was struck by the schooner's jibboom and thrown overboard; he is supposed to have been instantly killed.
Schr. E. P. Reynard, (of Fall River,) Price, Padang 125 ds., with coffee, &c., to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 19, sighted St. Helena Feb. 4, Ascension the 14th, and crossed the equator Feb. 20 in lon. 23 W. Been 8 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras; had pleasant weather most of the passage.
Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport,) Newman, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to E. P. Sherman.
Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo 14 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt—vessel to Peniston & Co.
Schr. Saratoga, Wicker, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. S. J. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. C. L. Hulse, Leslie, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Rachael Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Sloop Agent, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Hydrangea, Prentiss, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. M. Kennedy, Mills, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Elizabethport, for Dover.
Schr. Messenger, Rust, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. A. L. Fitch, Yates, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. I. A. Tullies, Stokes, Norwich.
Schr. Hettie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Katie S. Collins, Hill, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Richard Law, York, Philadelphia, for Stonington.
Schr. William Henry, Mahady, Virginia.
Schr. Emma L. Prindall, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Evelina, Patton, Virginia.
Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Marande, Hart, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. George Peabody, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Hanson, Virginia for New-Haven.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Mary A. Hayes, Aldridge, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Sophia Cooper, Hicks, Virginia.
Schr. H. B. Wood, Mason, Virginia.
Schr. W. D. Cargill, Kelly, Philadelphia, for New-London.
Schr. Anna E. Safford, Lowell, Philadelphia, for Norwich.
Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Baltimore, for Holland's Point.
Schr. S. Miller, Mills, New-Castle, Del., for New-Haven.
WIND—At sunset, N. W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Queen of Hearts, (Br.,) Liverpool Jan. 19.
Ship Susan Hinks, Phinney, Antwerp Jan. 7, via Fayal Feb. 23.
Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) from Bermuda.
Bark Tremont, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Havana.
Bark Sancho Panza, from Matanzas.
Brig J. Leighton, Wallace, from Barbados.

Sailed.

Steamships Minnesota and Siberia, for Liverpool; Mary Sandford, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 31—Arr. ship [illegible], from Liverpool.
Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, March 31—Passed for Baltimore, ship J. B. Cutting, from Charleston; brig John Boulton, from Rio; schr. Willie, from Mayaguez.
Passed out—Bark Dirigo, for San Francisco; bark J. H. Dillingham, for Cuba.
SAVANNAH, March 31—Arr. steamers Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; brig Wm. Robertson, from Boston.
Cld. schrs. J. H. Rockwood, for Jacksonville, Fla.; D. F. Brown, for Darien.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Sld. ship Gustave, for Rio Janeiro.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde, from New-York; Lucille, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, supposed to have been lost, arrived yesterday, after a cruise to the eastward of 27 days, all well.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 31—The schr. Augie Ansbury, of Quincy Point, ran ashore at Tortugas and was compelled to throw over 25 tons of ice. She was assisted off by wreckers.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred Trost—schr., hence for West Indies, March 25, off the Capes of Delaware.
Romance—brig, of New-York, steering S., March 24, lat. 37 33, lon. 74 10.
Tremont—bark, of Boston, steering N. E., March 27, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, March 15, schr. Adelaide, for New-York in a few ds.; bark Iiva arrived from New-York March 6.
At Point a Pitre, Guad., March 12, brig Julia Haskell, and schrs. Mary J. Adams and Sedona, dischg.
At Barbados, March 17, schr. J. Lymeburner, for New-York in 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, March 31.—The Allan Line steamship Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at this port yesterday, on her way to Liverpool.
LONDON, March 31.—The steamship Ariel, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived out.

FINE DIAMONDS
AT LOW PRICES,
Including a Choice Selection of
SOLITAIRE
Rings and Ear-rings.
HOWARD & CO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

SILVER WARE.
TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of
STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES, URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C., DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES, EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C., TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,
with a great variety of fancy articles in cases for
WEDDING PRESENTS, PRESENTATION SERVICES.
SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LACE CURTAINS
OF CHOICE DESIGNS, SELECTED IN SWITZERLAND, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.

FRENCH HOTEL RANGES
And RANGE FURNITURE manufactured by
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Opening Day April 1.
New Styles and Many Novelties Never Before Exhibited.
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRES, LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET-COVERS, WALKING SUITS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACQUES, BLOUSES, SUITS, UNDER-CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.
ALSO,
Infants' Wardrobes
AND
Bridal Trousseaux
PREPARED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.
N. B.—Having secured the services of a first-class PARIS DRESSMAKER, we are prepared to offer unusual advantages to our lady patrons.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTES, FISCHUS, &C.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
On THURSDAY, April 1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

Great Bargains in Linens,
Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towelings, Sheetings, Shirtings, House-keeping Dry Goods,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &C.,
ARE NOW OFFERED BY
LORD & TAYLOR.

Millinery Department.
We will open, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week, a new and fashionable selection of
Paris Spring and Summer Millinery,
at less than usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie-st.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
Our stock being now complete, we will offer on
Monday, March 29,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTINGS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS, PRINTS, PERCALES, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
In great variety, and at very reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GO TO THE
GREAT SALE OF
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING, GENTS' AND BOYS',
TO-MORROW, AT
BROKAW BROS.,
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Solid Brass
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture. A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

MISSISQUOI
SPRING WATER.
FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.
CURES CANCER,
CURES CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, CURES SCROFULA, AND ALL THE IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD,
AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. PAMPHLETS CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF MANY WONDERFUL CURES ATTESTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS CAN BE HAD GRATIS, BY CALLING AT OR ADDRESSING A NOTE TO
MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
Seventy thousand cures of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Phthisis, Liver, Nervous, Bilious and Stomach disorders have been effected by DU BARRY'S delicious
REVALENTA
ARABICA FOOD,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicine.
Sold in tins of one pound, $1 25; two pounds, $2 25; twelve pounds $18.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 264 HUDSON-ST.
We keep constantly on hand a large stock for the retail trade, at manufacturers' prices.
Persons wishing to purchase furniture would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save one extra profit.
All goods warranted as represented.
EBEL & SCHWAAB.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 153, March 31, 1869.
65, 45, 63, 3, 70, 46, 68, 51, 21, 71, 75, 15, 37, 52.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 153, March 31, 1869.
65, 77, 30, 33, 5, 68, 55, 17, 57, 41, 19, 4, 37.
MISSOURI—Extra Class No. [illegible], March 31, 1869.
6, 28, 33, 35, 41, 45, 71, 47, 24, 37, 11, 18, 40, 53.
MISSOURI—Class No. [illegible], March 31, 1869.
28, 71, 62, 40, 35, 46, 34, 1, 21, 20, 19, 79, 11.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 3 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.